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"As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving to their Opinions a Maximum of "Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the "Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction." JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following information has been communicated by a person of the greatest respectability, lately arrived from the Continent. Perhaps it may be acceptable to some of your readers.

VERUS.

"It was on the 18th of October, of last year, when I had the first opportunity of seeing any French troops. The corps of Prince Bernadotte was then on its march to Halle, and passed the night *(bivaqua)* in the vicinity of the town of ——. I had often heard and read the French word *bivaquer*, or *bivouaquer*, without attaching any other idea to it, than that of a number of tents, watch-fires, and groups of soldiers waiting for the enemy; but now I was enabled to undeceive myself. There were at least thirty thousand men, occupying a German square mile, who dined and took up their quarters in *the open air*. No preparations whatever had been made for them, nor had they any baggage. They made no requisitions during day-light, and we should have remained ignorant of their being so near us, had not Prince Bernadotte and his staff entered the town for the night. But when it grew dusk, we were alarmed with the general tumult of soldiers, rushing in on all sides, and taking away any provisions, cattle, wine, brandy, beer, &c. which they could find. Next they seized all the firewood, and every piece of furniture that might serve in its stead; likewise all beds, bolsters, &c. to sleep upon, and whatever was required for their horses. All this they carried off either themselves, or forced the poor inhabitants to carry it after them, into the fields. What they did not actually use was destroyed. It will be readily imagined that such violent proceedings could not take place without much ill-treatment; many persons lost their lives either from immediate ill usage, or in consequence of the fright; those of the latter description were the most numerous. Nor was that all. They began afterwards to search for money and valuables. It is well known that the French soldiers have a standing permission in an enemy's country, to take any provisions or any money they can get at: hence they have not the least idea that in plundering they commit an act of injustice. They rather consider it as part of their duty, and proceed in the most systematic manner. Each has his respective task allotted to him. Some carry provisions, others fuel and bedding; and others again look for hidden treasure, or plate, and jewels. In this latter art they are so expert, that the common people in the countries destroyed by these locusts, consider their skill in finding out what was carefully hidden, as the effect of sorcery; and the better-informed classes suspect collusion and treachery. But the French themselves are anxious to exculpate persons thus wrongfully suspected, by alleging their own superior dexterity in plundering, which, from long experience and practice, they have reduced to a system.

"Usually a competent number of them unite, for the purpose of searching a house for hidden treasure. First of all they break open, *from behind*, all chests and half-chests of drawers, piano-fortes, trunks, &c. which not only saves time, but immediately lays open any secret drawers, that otherwise might have escaped discovery. After which they repair to the cellars, where they rummage all heaps of potatoes, apples, &c. and stores of any kind. If they be unsuccessful, they carefully look about whether there is any new wall in the cellar, behind which valuables might have been concealed. If any part of the ground appear uneven, it is dug up immediately; but when that even is not the case, they ascertain by the following experiment whether the ground or flooring of the cellar has recently been dug up. They cast water upon different places, and observe whether it be absorbed in one place quicker than in another; wherever that happens, they break up the ground. It

may easily be conceived that these laborious and tedious operations do not exclude those which are easier, such as searching granaries, barns, wells, heaps of manure, &c. and ripping up feather-beds. Indeed, so very successful are they in their infernal arts of systematic plunder, that no instance is known of their having failed to discover any thing that had been hidden previous to their arrival. We are not to imagine that any place is held sacred by them. During their last campaign in the north of Germany, they regularly plundered churches and *churchyards* in all little towns and villages.

"The following happened to a friend of the narrator:—Having been plundered of every thing except the cloaths he had on, four soldiers entered his despoiled house, demanding money. He could give them nothing; but they not crediting his assertion, began a new search, and forced him to accompany them. During this transaction, one of them kept his eyes fixed on the master of the house, in order to discover, from any change in his countenance, where money might be concealed, while the three others were with their sabres thrusting and knocking against ceilings, walls, floors, &c. for the purpose of judging by the sound whether they had any chance. Whenever the unfortunate man from some cause or other turned pale or red, his observer encouraged the rest to persevere in their endeavours on that particular spot, as the man had manifested uneasiness.

"Nothing is so horrid as the *personal* searchings. No one is exempt from them. They sometimes add the most cruel insults to their robberies. A young woman at Eckartsborge, deformed in her person and poor, was suspected by them to have an artificial high shoulder, and to have concealed in it some valuable property. On finding it, however, a natural defect, they most unmercifully and inhumanly beat the unfortunate girl.

"It would be unfair to say that such scenes are approved of by all officers in the French army. The truth is, they cannot prevent them but in their own rooms; and even there not without difficulty. Some French officers told the narrator, that, in order to keep off the horrors of depredation from the rooms inhabited by themselves, some of their number were obliged to stand before them all night with their swords drawn. Thus, indeed, they accomplished their object, but perhaps at the peril of their lives, as the disappointed robbers would wait for the confusion of the next battle, in order to take vengeance on such officers as had deprived them of some of their perquisites.

"But how is it possible that the French soldiers should act otherwise, when it is a fact, that all small towns and all villages, in hostile countries, are given up to them for plunder from necessity! During the war they receive no pay, but are referred to the inhabitants of the countries in which they may happen to be. Previous to the breaking out of the war last year (1806), they had received no pay for the space of four months! They therefore will often exclaim, 'Unless we plunder, we must starve, and go naked; our officers, too, must either plunder themselves, or be supplied by us with plunder; for they have nothing neither.' This is absolutely the fact. The very chiefs of French armies receive no pay in time of war; to make themselves amends for which, they fix on some city, which they drain by requisitions, the confiscation of English merchandize, &c. Their extortions amount frequently to incredible sums. Moreover, it is a matter of course for every French general to carry off the plate, the table-linen, the sheets, &c. from every house where he set up his quarters. The last-mentioned objects, in common with horses and carriages, are considered as the exclusive property of officers of rank, who seize them every where.

"To accommodate the private soldier, every army is followed by an execrable sort of men, called *traineurs*, who are the carriers of the pillaged property, which they buy from the soldiers for a mere trifle. But their waggons contain, besides, plunder of their own; for after the regular pillage, these miscreants glean from the robbed houses such effects as the troops cannot conveniently take off. They also make plundering excursions to those villages that lie out of the main road, and to visit which would be productive of too great delay to the troops."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE exists a very favourite subject of historical discussion, viz. that which relates to the character and conduct of the celebrated Mary Queen of Scots, on which much has been said, and on which much more must yet be said, before those morose adherents of truth who are unwilling to exchange history

tory for romance, will accede to the hypothesis which pretends to establish the immaculate virtue and innocence of that unfortunate princess. When the History of Scotland, by Dr. Robertson, first made its appearance, near half a century ago, he was very generally thought far too partial to Mary: but divers of the histories and disquisitions which have since made their appearance, have stigmatised him as a traducer of her fair fame. Mr. Hume who has treated the same portion of history with still more freedom, has, of course, undergone still more obloquy on the same account As some few critics, however, consider even Mr. Hume as biassed a little too much in favour of the Scottish queen, or at least as shrinking from the explicit avowal of his opinion, it may not be improper to examine and compare the accounts of these two great historians with the most material parts of evidence connected with the general question, in order to be able to pronounce an impartial verdict.

In the elegant Memoirs of Dr. Robertson's Life, prefixed to his Writings, by Professor Dugald Stewart, we have the judgment of several very well informed and sagacious persons on this curious topic. Mr. Hume, in particular, thus, in a letter to Dr. Robertson, confesses the too great indulgence of himself and his illustrious friend and rival:—"I am afraid that you, as well as myself, have drawn Mary's character with too great softenings." "It is plain (says Mr. H. Walpole, who received, from reading the History of Dr. Robertson, the same general impression of partiality, but with incomparably less knowledge of facts,) that you wish to excuse Mary; and yet it is so plain that you never violate truth in her favour, that I own I think still worse of her than I did, since I read your History." Dr. Birch thus expresses himself to the same purpose:—"If the second volume of the State Papers of Lord Burleigh, published since Christmas here, had appeared before your History had been finished, it would have furnished you with reasons for entertaining a less favourable opinion of Mary in one or two points, than you seem at present possessed of." Dr. John Blair, in a letter to Dr. Robertson, observes, that "the only general objection to his work was founded on his tenderness for Queen Mary. Lord Chesterfield (says he) though he approves much of your History, told me that he finds this to be a bias which no Scotchman can get the better of." His biographer, Dugald Stewart, remarks, that "all his prepossessions must be in favour of the queen; for it was chiefly from the powerful interest excited by her story that he could hope for popularity with the multitude." This is designed and is well calculated to serve as an answer to those who charge Dr. Robertson with unmerited harshness to Mary; but unfortunately it corroborates the accusation of such as think the historian has fallen into the opposite extreme of lenity and indulgence.

In a letter dated November 18, 1758, some months previous to the publication of Dr. Robertson's History of Scotland, Mr. Hume observes to his friend, among other things, "that he has not the good fortune to agree with him respecting the innocency of Mary in the affair of Babington's conspiracy. Allow me to say, that, even if you be in the right with regard to this point, of which notwithstanding my deference to your authority, I cannot perceive the least appearance, you are certainly too short and abrupt in handling it." And in an ensuing letter, January 25, 1759, he tells Dr. Robertson "that, by Murden's State Papers, recently printed, the matter is put beyond all question." And he urges him strongly, to "stop the press, in order to correct an error so material." The points on which I propose to examine and compare the sentiments Dr. Robertson and Mr. Hume, relate, 1st, to the queen's violent and very suspicious partiality for Rizzio; 2dly, to her criminal passion for Bothwell, and subsequent participation in the murder of her husband; and 3dly, her knowledge and approbation of the conspiracy of Babington against the life of Elizabeth.

1st. In regard to Rizzio, the substance of Dr. Robertson's relation is as follows:—"Rizzio was the son of a musician in Turin, and having accompanied the Piedmontese ambassador into Scotland, gained admission into the queen's family, by his skill in music. As his dependent condition had taught him suppleness of spirit, and insinuating manners, he quickly crept into the queen's favour, and, her French secretary *happening* to return at that time into his own country, was preferred by her to that office. He now began to make a figure in court, and to appear as a man of consequence. His recommendations were observed to have great influence over the queen; and he grew to be considered not only as a favourite, but as a minister. He affected to talk often and familiarly with the queen in public. He

equalled

equalled the greatest and most opulent subjects in richness of dress, and in the number of his attendants. It was with the utmost indignation that the nobles beheld the power, it was with the utmost difficulty that they tolerated the arrogance, of this unworthy minion. It was Darnley's misfortune to fall under the management of this man, who, by flattery and assiduity, easily gained on his vanity and inexperience. All Rizzio's influence with the queen was employed in his behalf, and contributed, without doubt, towards establishing him more firmly in her affections." Book iii. 114-16.

"A few months after the marriage of the queen with Darnley, their domestic quarrels began to be observed." p. 146. These quarrels Dr. Robertson imputes to the extravagance of Darnley's ambition, but he acknowledges, that Darnley himself imputed the queen's coldness to the insinuations of Rizzio. "Mary's own conduct, (says the historian), confirmed and strengthened these suspicions. She treated this stranger with a familiarity, and admitted him to a share in her confidence, to which neither his first condition, nor the offices he had lately bestowed upon him, gave him any title. He was perpetually in her presence, intermeddled in every business, and, together with a few favourites, was the companion of all her private amusements. The haughty spirit of Darnley could not bear the intrusion of such an upstart; and impatient of any delay and unrestrained by any scruple, he instantly resolved to get rid of him by violence." Book iv. p. 147.

"Morton, who was inferior to no man of that intriguing age in all the arts of insinuation and address, took the young prince under his management. He wrought upon his ruling passion, ambition to obtain the matrimonial crown. He represented Rizzio's credit with the queen to be the chief and only obstacle to his success in that demand. This minion alone (he said) possessed her confidence; and out of complaisance to him, her subjects, her nobility, and even her husband, were excluded from any participation of her secret counsels. Under the appearance of a confidence merely political, he insinuated, and the king *perhaps* believed, that a familiarity of a quite different and very criminal nature might be concealed. Such various and complicated passions raged in the king's bosom with the utmost fury. He became more impatient than ever of any delay, and even threatened to strike the intended blow with his own hand." P. 149-51.

Dr. Robertson's relation of the assassination scene is as follows: "On the 9th March, Morton entered the court of the palace with an hundred and sixty men; and without noise, or meeting with any resistance, seized all the gates. While the queen was at supper with the Countess of Argyle, Rizzio, and a few other persons, the king suddenly entered the apartments by a private passage. At his back was Ruthven, clad in complete armour, and with that ghastly and horrid look which long sickness had given him. Three or four of his most trusty accomplices followed him. Such an unusual appearance alarmed those who were present. Rizzio instantly apprehended that he was the victim at whom the blow was aimed; and in the utmost consternation, retired behind the queen, of whom he laid hold; hoping that the reverence due to her person, might prove some protection to him. The conspirators had proceeded too far to be restrained by any consideration of that kind. Numbers of armed men rushed into the chamber. Ruthven, drew his dagger, and with a furious mien and voice commanded Rizzio to leave a place of which he was unworthy; and which he had occupied too long. Mary employed tears, and entreaties, and threatenings, to save her favourite. But notwithstanding all these he was torn from her by violence, and before he could be dragged through the next apartment, the rage of his enemies put an end to his life, piercing his body with fifty-six wounds." P. 152-3.

The narrative of Mr. Hume is, in most points, analogous to that of Dr. Robertson, with some additional heightenings. Mr. Hume observes, vol. v. p. 96, "that Rizzio had at first employed his credit to promote Darnley's marriage; but, on the subsequent change of the queen's sentiments, it was easy for Henry's friends to persuade him that Rizzio was the real author of her indifference, and even to rouze in his mind jealousies of a more dangerous nature." And he allows, "that a suspicious husband could find no other means of accounting for that lavish and imprudent kindness with which she honoured him." Mr. Hume, moreover, takes notice of a report, to which the Earl of Morton, chancellor of the kingdom, himself gave credit, "that Mary intended to appoint Rizzio chancellor in his place, and to bestow that high

high dignity on this mean and upstart foreigner." Morton was instigated, therefore, by the strongest motives of indignation and revenge, to employ "all his art to inflame the discontent and jealousy of the king," p. 97. The artful schemes of vengeance subsequently adopted on the part of the queen, and the unlawful passion she almost immediately contracted for the Earl of Bothwell, are well described by both historians. But a much stronger case may be made out against Mary than either of them has chosen to state. There is first the positive evidence of Buchannan, which, unhappily in this, as well as in many other instances, is far more powerfully corroborated than divers writers, who treat on these times, are willing to acknowledge. If this author deserves the smallest credit, Rizzio was in great confidence with the queen long before his appointment to the French secretaryship, which merely furnished a plausible pretext for his more frequent access to the queen's person. It is admitted that the marriage of Darnley was chiefly the work of Rizzio; and before this marriage took place, there was much talk of the great familiarity between her and Rizzio. Subsequent to the marriage, the power and authority of Rizzio with the queen daily increased, while the king daily lost favour with her: and after a short time Rizzio was entrusted with a seal with which to impress the king's name on proclamations. At length none but David and one or two more, were allowed to sit at table with the queen, who would sometimes visit Rizzio at his own lodgings." Nay this historian scruples not to assert, "that the king obtained such evidence as was decisive of the queen's dishonour, and from that time he consulted how to take away the life of Rizzio." History of Scotland, vol. ii. A. D. 1565-6.

Both Hume, and Robertson, speak of the queen's sitting at table with the Countess of Argyle, Rizzio, *and others*. But the more authentic account of Buchanan is, "that the queen was at supper, the Earl of Argyle's wife and David, sitting with her *as they were wont*, and but few attendants." And we are further told, "that the queen caused David's body to be deposited in the sepulchre of the late King James V. father of Mary." Buchanan, A. D. 1565-6.

The next evidence in point of importance is Melville, who is not accused of any undue bias against the queen. Dr. Robertson himself notices, that in a conversation with Mary, this cautious courtier intimated his fears, "lest her familiarity with Rizzio might be liable to any misconstruction." Book iv. p. 150.

This liberty he surely would not have ventured to take, had not her indiscretion been very gross. His remonstrances, however, on this and other occasions, appear to have been very ill received; the queen telling him, "that she would dispense her favours to such as she pleased." Melville, p. 56. Rizzio was himself, notwithstanding, disposed to pay some regard to Melville's prudent advice; but within a few days, he informed Melville, that he had the queen's orders to behave as he was wont, without minding any thing."

"Melville, who (says the impartial Rapin) may be considered as an unsuspected evidence, plainly supposes the king's jealousy, and it may be almost affirmed, that if he had thought the queen entirely innocent, he would not have failed to clear her." Rapin, vii. 260.

In the relation of the death of David Rizzio, by Lord Ruthven, one of the principal actors in that bloody tragedy, he tells us, that when they reached the cabinet, or small apartment, where the queen was, they found the queen's majesty sitting at her supper in the midst of a little table, the Lady Argyle sitting at one end, and David Rizzio at the head of the table, with his cap on his head. The Lord Ruthven, at his coming in, said to the queen's majesty, "It would please your majesty to let yonder man Davie come forth of your presence, for he hath been over-long here." Her majesty answered, "What offence hath he made?" The said Lord replied again, "that he had made great offence to her majesty's honour, the king her husband, the nobility, and common-weal of the realm." "And how?" saith she. "It will please your majesty, (said the said lord), he hath offended your majesty's honour, which I dare not be so bold as to speak of. As to the king, your husband's honour, he hath hindered him of the crown matrimonial, which your grace promised him, besides many other things which are not necessary to be expressed. And as to the nobility he hath caused your majesty to banish a great part, and most chief thereof, in so far as he suffered not your Majesty to grant or give any thing but that which passed through his hands," &c. p. 27.—And in the same relation we find the king thus expostulating with the queen. "Since you fellow Davie fell in credit and familiarity

liarity with your majesty, ye regarded me not, neither treated me nor entertained me after your wonted fashion: for every day before dinner and after dinner ye would come to my chamber, and pass time with me; and this long time ye have not done so; and when I come to your majesty's chamber, ye bear me little company, except Davie had been the third marrow: and after supper your majesty hath a use to set at the cards with the said Davie till one or two of the clock after midnight; and this is the entertainment I have had of you this long time," p. 30. All these particulars are omitted both by Dr. Robertson and Mr. Hume.

Dr Robertson boldly asserts, that the silence of Randolph, the English resident, on this subject, is itself a sufficient vindication of the innocence of Mary, p. 150. But upon this negative evidence, in opposition to so many concurring proofs, it would be very unsafe to rely. Randolph was not "a man abundantly ready to aggravate Mary's faults," as Dr. Robertson describes him, "but a grave person, of rigid morals, who felt that strong disgust, which was natural at the licentious folly of the queen's conduct." "I am, my lord, (as he expresses himself in a letter, of July 31, 1565, to the Earl of Leicester, speaking of the courtiers and the court of Scotland) taken by all that sort as a very evil person, which in my heart I do well allow, and like of myself the better, for yet can I not find either honest or good that liketh their doings." In a dispatch to secretary Cecil, dated February 7, 1565-6, he says "David yet retaineth still his place, not without heart grief to many that see their sovereign guided chiefly by such a fellow."

It is undeniable that the queen's partiality to Rizzio was very commonly believed at this time, and for some months previous to this date, to be of a criminal nature. The prudence of Randolph, indeed, appears in not making any specific mention in his public dispatches of those reports, which could not but have come to his knowledge; but his disbelief of them is by no means to be inferred with certainty, or even with probability, from his silence. A man of Randolph's discretion would naturally avoid touching upon so dangerous a topic.

In the well known letter from the Earl of Bedford, and Randolph, to the lords of the council from Berwick, March 27, 1566, these ambassadors, whose integrity and ability are unimpeachable, thus express themselves: "This we find for certain that the queen's husband being entered into a vehement suspicion of David, that by him something was committed which was *most* against the queen's honour, and not to be borne of his part, first communicated his mind to George Douglas, who finding his sorrows so great, sought all the means he could to put some remedy to his grief; and communicating the same unto my Lord Ruthven, by the king's commandment, no other way could be found than that David should be taken out of the way. Wherein he was so earnest, and daily pressed the same, that no rest could be had till it was put in execution. To this, that was found good, that the Lord Morton and Lord Lindsay should be made privy to the intent, &c. The king was so impatient to see these things he saw, and were daily brought to his ears, that he daily pressed the said Lord Ruthven that there might be no longer delay; and to the intent that he might manifest unto the world that he approved the act, was content to be at the doing of that himself." After Rizzio was forced out of the queen's apartment "there remained (say the ambassadors) a long time with the queen, her husband and lord Ruthven. She made, as we hear, great intercession that David should have no harm. She blamed greatly her husband, that was the actor of so foul a deed. It is said that he did answer, that David had more company of her body than he for the space of two months: and therefore for her honour, and his own contentment, he gave his consent that he should be taken away. The Lord Ruthven said, this man was mean, base, enemy, to the nobility, shame to her, and destruction to herself and country. "Well, (saith she) that shall be dear blood to some of you, if his be spilt. "God forbid (saith Lord Ruthven); for the more your grace show yourself offended, the world will judge the worse." At the conclusion of the letter, the ambassadors speak of the great substance which David had left. Some say in gold to the value of 11,000*l*. We hear of a jewel which he had hanging about his neck, of some price, that cannot be heard of. He had upon his back, when he was slain, a night-gown of damask furred, with a sattin doublet, and hose of russet velvet."

Upon the whole, it may safely be referred to the impartial reader, whether there is the least shadow of justice, in the modern accusation preferred against Dr. Robertson, so opposite to the opinion of former critics, Mr. Hume himself being of

of the number, of passing too severe a judgment upon the character and conduct of the Scottish queen.

II. Upon the next of the heavy charges against this unfortunate princess, the two great historians are so well agreed, and that agreement is, in my opinion, founded on evidence so sure and solid, that upon this head there seems little temptation to enlarge. I speak of her criminal attachment to Bothwell, and her participation in the murder of the king her husband. This beautiful and captivating woman, upon whose mind and person nature had bestowed her choicest gifts, whose charms were heightened by all the attractions of education and of art, but whose pitiable fate it was to be brought up in the bosom of an elegant, indeed, but corrupt and profligate court, abandoned to all the excesses of pleasure, and at the same time, sunk into the depths of the most barbarous and bloody superstition, seemed at this period of her life to exist only for love; love too often destitute not merely of principle, but careless even of the appearances of decorum. Her passion for Darnley, while it lasted, she indulged with every possible degree of imprudence, totally blind to those vices and defects, which were so conspicuous in the character of that young prince. "No man, (says Randolph, in a letter to the Earl of Leicester, July 13, 1565), pleaseth her, that contenteth not him; and what may I say more, she hath given over to him her whole will to be ruled and guided as himself best liketh." In a few months her love changed to hatred, and her affections were transferred, and too probably her honour sacrificed, to Rizzio, a man in every view base, odious, and contemptible. Very soon after the murder of Rizzio, in the same spirit of infatuation, she fixed her passionate regards upon the Earl of Bothwell. "About this time (says Dr. Robertson, p. 163, *i. e.* in a few weeks subsequent to the death of Rizzio) a new favourite grew into credit with the queen, and soon gained an ascendant over her heart; which encouraged his enterprising genius to form designs that proved fatal to himself, and the occasion of all Mary's subsequent misfortunes. This was James Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell."

It must be remarked that after an interval of some months from the assassination of Rizzio, the queen's affairs had taken a very favourable turn; and she had yet an opportunity of retrieving her character in the opinion of the world, and of conciliating the esteem and affection of her subjects. "The friends of the queen of Scots, (says Mr. Hume, vol. v. p. 104) multiplied every day in England. The court itself of Elizabeth was full of her avowed partizans. Mary's behaviour also, so moderate towards the protestants, and so gracious towards all men, had procured her universal respect: and the public was willing to ascribe any imprudences into which she had fallen, to her youth and inexperience. But all these flattering prospects were blasted by the subsequent incidents, where her egregious indiscretions, shall I say, or atrocious crimes, threw her from the height of her prosperity, and involved her in infamy and in ruin."

After relating with his characteristic clearness and animation the particulars of the queen's treacherous conduct respecting her husband, the assassination of the king and her subsequent nefarious marriage to Bothwell, Mr. Hume thus proceeds:—"The news of these transactions being carried to foreign countries, filled Europe with amazement, and threw infamy not only on the principal actors in them, but also on the whole nation, who seemed, by their submission and silence, and even by their declared approbation, to give their sanction to these scandalous practices. The Scots who resided abroad, met with such reproaches that they durst no where appear in public. It was every where said, that even though no particular and direct proofs had as yet been produced of the queen's guilt, the whole tenor of her late conduct was sufficient not only to beget suspicion, but to produce entire conviction against her. That no woman who had any regard to her character, would allow a man, publicly accused of her husband's murder, so much as to approach her presence, far less give him a share in her counsels, and endow him with favour and authority. That an acquittal merely in the absence of accusers, was very ill fitted to satisfy the public, especially if that absence proceeded from a designed precipitation of the sentence, and from the terror which her known friendship for the criminal had infused into every one. That the very mention of her marriage to such a person in such circumstances was horrible; and the contrivances of extorting a consent from the nobility, and of concerting a rape, were gross artifices, more proper to discover her guilt than prove her innocence: that where a woman thus shews a consciousness of merited reproach, and instead of correcting, provides only thin glosses

glosses to cover her exceptionable conduct, she betrays a neglect of fame, which must either be the effect or the cause of the most shameful enormities."

This reasoning, with much more that immediately follows, cannot fail to convince all unprejudiced persons of the guilt of Mary. The circumstances are too forcible to be counteracted, or the weight of the impression diminished by the most subtle and ingenious sophistry.

III. It appears that, as to the first of those points, respecting which we proposed to institute a comparison between these illustrious historians, there exists some considerable shades of difference. Dr. Robertson is the zealous advocate of Mary against all who impeach the purity of her conduct, in relation to Rizzio, whilst Mr. Hume maintains a cautious and guarded silence upon the subject. By affecting, however, to conceal his opinion, he intimates but too plainly how unfavourable that opinion really is. On the second point, the sentiments of these great writers almost entirely coincide; and the queen's conduct is represented by both of them as totally depraved and abandoned. But on the third and last of these questions, that which regards Queen Mary's knowledge and approbation of Babington's plot for the assassination of Elizabeth, we shall find their conclusions completely and avowedly at variance. Let us first then advert to Dr. Robertson's view and representation of the subject.

After narrating the circumstances of Babington's conspiracy, and its happy discovery by the sagacity of Walsingham, the historian thus expresses himself:— "The frantic zeal of a few rash young men accounts sufficiently for all the wild and wicked designs which they had formed. But this was not the light in which Elizabeth and her ministers chose to place the conspiracy. They wished to persuade the nation, that Babington and his associates should be considered merely as instruments employed by the queen of Scots, the real, though secret, author of so many attempts against the life of Elizabeth, and the peace of her kingdoms. They produced letters, which they ascribed to her in support of this charge." Two of them were addressed to Babington with several to Mendoza, Paget, Englefield, &c. It was given out that in these letters Mary approved of the conspiracy, and even of the assassination: that she directed them to proceed with the utmost circumspection, and not to take arms until foreign auxiliaries were ready to join them, &c. "All these circumstances were opened at the trial of the conspirators: and while the nation was under the influence of those terrors which the association had raised, and the late danger had augmented, they were believed without hesitation or enquiry, and spread a general alarm." Book vii. p. 37-38.

At the trial of Mary, which took place at Fotheringay, copies of the letters in question were produced. "Babington's confession, those of Ballard, Savage, and the other conspirators, together with the declarations of Nau and Curle, her secretaries, were read, and the whole ranged in the most specious order which the art of lawyers could devise, and heightened by every colour their eloquence could add." p. 45.

"In her defence, the queen absolutely denied any correspondence with Babington or Ballard; copies only of her pretended letters to them were produced, though nothing less than her hand-writing, or subscription, was sufficient to convict her of such an odious crime. No proof could be brought that their letters were delivered into her hands, or that any answer was returned by her direction. The confessions of wretches condemned and executed for such a detestable action, were of little weight. Fear, or hope, might extort from them many things inconsistent with truth, nor ought the honour of a queen to be stained by such vile testimony. The declaration of her secretaries was not more conclusive; promises and threats might easily overcome the resolution of two strangers. In order to screen themselves, they might throw the blame on her; but they could discover nothing to her prejudice without violating, in the first place, the oath of fidelity which they had sworn to her; and their perjury in one instance rendered them unworthy of credit in another." She concluded her defence in the following dignified and affecting terms:— "Worn out as I now am with cares and sufferings, the prospect of a crown is not so inviting that I should ruin my soul in order to obtain it. I am no stranger to the feelings of humanity, nor unacquainted with the duties of religion, and abhor the detestable crime of assassination as equally repugnant to both. And if ever I have given consent, by my words, or even by my thoughts, to any attempt against the life of the queen of England, far

far from declining the judgment of men, I shall not even pray for the mercy of God." P. 48.

The commissioners adjourned to the Star-chamber. "When assembled in that place, Nau and Curle were brought into court, and confirmed their former declaration upon oath: and after reviewing all their proceedings, the commissioners unanimously declared Mary to be accessary to Babington's conspiracy, and to have imagined diverse matters tending to the hurt, death, and destruction of Elizabeth, contrary to the express words of the statute made for the security of the queen's life."

"It is no easy matter (says the Scottish historian) to determine whether the injustice in appointing this trial, or the irregularity in conducting it, were greatest and most flagrant. By what right did Elizabeth claim authority over an independent queen? Was Mary bound to comply with the laws of a foreign kingdom? How could the subjects of another prince become her judges? Or, if such an insult on royalty were allowed, ought not the common forms of justice to have been observed? If the testimony of Babington and his associates were so explicit, why did not Elizabeth spare them for a few weeks, and, by confronting them with Mary, overwhelm her with the full conviction of her crimes? Nau and Curle were both alive, wherefore did not they appear at Fotheringay; and for what reason were they produced in the Star-chamber, where Mary was not present to hear what they deposed? Was this suspicious evidence enough to condemn a queen? Ought the meanest criminal to have been found guilty upon such feeble and inconclusive proofs? It was not, however, on the evidence produced at her trial, that the sentence against Mary was founded. That served as a pretence to justify, but was not the cause of the violent steps taken by Elizabeth and her ministers towards her destruction; and was employed to give some appearance of justice to what was the offspring of jealousy and fear. The nation, blinded with resentment against Mary, and solicitous to secure the life of its own sovereign from every danger, observed no irregularities in the proceedings, and attended to no defects in the proof; but grasped at the suspicions and probabilities as if they had been irrefragable demonstrations." P. 48-49.—Such are the sentiments, and such the reflections, of the eloquent historian of Mary, on this important and interesting topic.

The representation of Mr. Hume respecting this transaction, will be found altogether different:—"Babington and his associates (says this justly celebrated writer), having laid such a plan as they thought promised infallible success, were impatient to communicate the design to the queen of Scots, and to obtain her approbation and concurrence."—After describing the method which they adopted for establishing a correspondence with the queen, he thus proceeds:—"Babington informed Mary of the design laid for a foreign invasion, the plan of an insurrection at home, the scheme for her deliverance, and the conspiracy for assassinating the usurper by six noble gentlemen, as he termed them, all of them his private friends, who, from the zeal which they bore to the Catholic cause, and her majesty's service, would undertake the *tragical execution*. Mary replied, 'That she approved highly of the design; that the gentlemen might expect all the rewards which it should ever be in her power to confer; and that the death of Elizabeth was a necessary circumstance before any attempts were made either for her own deliverance, or an insurrection.' These letters, with others to Mendoza, Charles Paget, the Archbishop of Glasgow, and Sir Francis Inglefield, were carried by Gifford to Secretary Walsingham; were decyphered by the art of Philips, his clerk, and copies taken of them." Vol. v. p. 287-8.

The conspiracy being thus discovered, the leaders were apprehended, and thrown into prison. "In their examinations they contradicted each other; and the leaders were obliged to make a full confession of the truth. Fourteen were condemned, and executed, of whom seven acknowledged the crime on their trial; the rest were convicted by evidence. The lesser conspirators being dispatched, measures were taken for the trial and conviction of the Queen of Scots, on whose account, and with whose concurrence, these attempts had been made against the life of the queen, and the tranquillity of the kingdom." P. 290.

"Her two secretaries, Nau, a Frenchman, and Curle, a Scot, were immediately arrested. All her papers were seized, and sent up to the council. Above sixty different keys to cyphers were discovered." P. 291.—The trial having commenced at the Castle of Fotheringay, "the

"the crown lawyers opened the charge against the queen of Scots. They proved, by intercepted letters, that she had allowed Cardinal Allen, and others, to treat her as Queen of England; and that she had kept a correspondence with Lord Paget, and Charles Paget, in view of engaging the Spaniards to invade the kingdom. Mary seemed not anxious to clear herself from either of these imputations. There was also produced evidence to prove that Allen and Parsons were at that very time negociating, by her orders, at Rome, the conditions of transferring her English crown to the King of Spain, and of disinheriting her heretical son. She had even proceeded so far as to appoint Lord Claud Hamilton regent of Scotland, and had instigated her adherents to seize James's person, and deliver him into the hands of the Pope, or the King of Spain. The only part of the charge which Mary positively denied, was her concurrence in the design of assassinating Elizabeth. This article, indeed, was the most heavy, and the only one that could fully justify the queen in proceeding to extremities against her. In order to prove the accusation, there were produced the following evidence: copies taken in Secretary Walsingham's office of the intercepted letters between her and Babington, in which her approbation of the murder was clearly expressed; the evidence of her two secretaries, Nau and Curle, who had confessed, without being put to any torture, both that she received these letters from Babington, and that they had written the answers by her order; the confession of Babington, that he had written the letters, and received the answers; and the confession of Ballard and Savage, that Babington had shewed them these letters of Mary, written in the cypher which had been settled between them. Her reply consisted chiefly in her own denial. Whatever force may be in that denial, was much weakened by her positively affirming that she never had had any correspondence of any kind with Babington; a fact, however, of which there remains not the least question. She asserted, that, as Nau and Curle had taken an oath of secresy and fidelity to her, their evidence against her ought not to be credited. She confessed, however, that Nau had been in the service of her uncle, the Cardinal of Lorraine, and had been recommended to her by the King of France, as a man in whom she might safely confide. She also acknowledged Curle to be a very honest man, but simple, and easily imposed upon by Nau. If these two men had received any letters, or had written any answers, without her knowledge, the imputation, she said, could never lie upon her. The sole circumstance of her defence which to us may appear to have some force, was her requiring that Nau and Curle should be confronted with her; and her affirming that they never would, to her face, persist in their evidence. But that demand, however equitable, was not then supported by law in trials of high treason, and was often refused even in other trials, when the crown was the prosecutor. Queen Elizabeth herself was willing to have allowed Curle and Nau to be produced in the trial, and writes to that purpose to Burleigh and Walsingham, in her letter of the 7th of October. She only says, that she thinks it needless, though she was willing to have agreed to it. The not confronting of the witnesses was not the result of design, but the practice of the age." *Forbes's MS. Collections.*

"The great character, indeed, which Sir Francis Walsingham bears for probity and honour, should remove from him all suspicion of such base arts as forgery and subornation; arts which even the most corrupt ministers, in the most corrupt times, would scruple to employ."

"Having finished the trial, the commissioners adjourned from Fotheringay Castle, and met in the Star-chamber at London, where, after taking the oaths of Mary's two secretaries, who voluntarily, without hope or reward, vouched the authenticity of those letters before produced, they pronounced sentence of death upon the queen of Scots, and confirmed it by their seals and subscriptions." P. 287-299.

In the notes subjoined to this part of his History, Mr. Hume observes (p. 510), "that the volume of State Papers collected by Mr. Murden prove, beyond controversy, that Mary was long in close correspondence with Babington. She entertained a like correspondence with Ballard, Morgan and Charles Paget, and laid a scheme with them for an insurrection, and for the invasion of England by Spain. These circumstances prove that no weight can be laid on Mary's denial of guilt." "There are (says this sagacious writer) three suppositions by which the letter to Babington may be accounted for, without allowing Mary's concurrence in the conspiracy for assassinating Elizabeth. The first is that which she herself seems to have embraced; that her secretaries had

had received Babington's letter, and had, without any treacherous intentions, ventured of themselves to answer it, and had never communicated the matter to her. But it is utterly improbable, if not impossible, that a princess of so much sense and spirit should, in an affair of that importance, be so treated by her servants who lived in the house with her, and who had every moment an opportunity of communicating the secret to her. The second supposition is, that these two secretaries were traitors gained by Walsingham. But these two men had lived long with the queen of Scots, had been entirely trusted by her, and had never fallen under suspicion. Camden informs us, that Curle afterwards claimed a reward from Walsingham. But Walsingham told him, that he owed him no reward, and that he had made no discoveries on his examination which were not known with certainty from other quarters. The third supposition is, that neither the queen, nor the two secretaries, Nau and Curle, ever saw Babington's letter, or made any answer; but that Walsingham having decyphered the former, forged a reply. But this supposition implies the falsehood of the whole story told by Camden, of Gifford's access to the queen of Scots' family, and Paulet's refusal to concur in allowing his servants to be bribed. The two last suppositions, moreover, imply such a monstrous criminal conduct in Walsingham, and consequently in Elizabeth, as exceeds all credibility. If we consider the situation of things, and the prejudices of the times, Mary's consent to Babington's conspiracy appears much more natural and probable. She believed Elizabeth to be an usurper and a heretic. She regarded her as a personal and violent enemy. She knew that schemes for assassinating heretics were very familiar in that age, and generally approved of by the court of Rome, and the zealous Catholics. Her own liberty and sovereignty were connected with the success of this enterprize; and it cannot appear strange that where men of so much merit as Babington could be engaged by bigotry alone, in so criminal an enterprize, Mary, who was actuated by the same motives, joined to so many others, should have given her consent to a scheme projected by her friends." Moreover "these three suppositions must be considered as bare possibilities. Not the slightest evidence ever appeared to support any one of them. The positive proof of two very credible witnesses supported by the other very strong circumstances still remains unimpeached. In this light might the question have appeared even during Mary's trial. But what now puts her guilt beyond all controversy is the following passage of her letter to Thomas Morgan, dated July 27, 1586. "As to Babington, he hath both kindly and honestly offered himself and all his means to be employed any way I would. Whereupon I hope to have satisfied him by two of my several letters, since I had his, and the rather for that I opened him the way whereby I received his with your aforesaid." (Murden p. 533).

Babington confessed that he had offered her to assassinate the queen. It appears by this, that she had accepted the offer: so that all the suppositions of Walsingham's forgery, or the temerity, or treachery of her secretaries, fall to the ground."

Certainly, it seems very extraordinary that when Mr. Hume, previous to the publication of Dr. Robertson's History, stated to him clearly and distinctly the nature of the evidence against the queen of Scots, the historian of Mary should have suffered his narrative to remain unaltered. It seems still more extraordinary that, in all the numerous subsequent editions of his work, he should have made no effort to defend, as he felt no disposition to correct, his own hypothesis, although Mr. Hume very properly suggested to him that it was of sufficient importance to demand a dissertation. There is a remarkable expression in the narrative of the latter of these great rival historians, viz. "that the charge against Mary of concurrence in the design of assassinating Elizabeth, was the only one which could fully justify the queen in proceeding to extremities against her."—This charge is clearly proved by Mr. Hume; therefore it must be inferred, that in his opinion, queen Elizabeth was fully justified in proceeding to extremities against Mary, whose rights of royalty, upon which Dr. Robertson lays so much stress, ceased when the act of deposition took place. If this be allowed, the memory of Elizabeth is relieved from the chief part of that load of obloquy which has been so industriously and injuriously thrown upon it.

In respect to the unfortunate Mary, should it be deemed harsh at this distance of time to revive or enforce accusations against her, the reply is obvious; the two most celebrated historians of these transactions are chargeable with no other fault in regard to this princess, than that of treating her criminal violations of the

most sacred laws of morality with too much indulgence. When they themselves are attacked as traducers and defamers, it is surely not only justifiable, but laudable, to offer some considerations in their vindication, now that they, as well as the subjects of their historical censure, are no longer able to defend themselves. If the revival or continuance of such a controversy be invidious, the blame falls solely on the too zealous and injudicious advocates of the Scottish queen, who absurdly attempt to represent a woman, abandoned to her passions, and remorseless in her crimes, as a paragon of innocency and virtue. If reasonable concessions will satisfy this class of romancers, we will most cordially join them in admiring the beauty and accomplishments of Mary; in celebrating her heroic courage and fortitude in scenes of the deepest distress; and in compassionating her miserable and untimely fate, the too natural result of her early education in a court unexampled for its atrocities in the annals of guilt.

Bedford, Your's, &c.
Oct. 13, 1807. W. Belsham.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE mode of painting in transparent colours on transparent bodies, having become an object that claims the attention of the public, insomuch that a work has been lately published on that subject, induces me to make not only a few remarks on what I believe to have been its original introduction, but also to add my testimony, to that of others, of the grand effect that may be produced by able practitioners in this sublime branch of painting.

That excellent amateur artist, Mr. Taylor of Bath, I was once informed by the late Mr. Thomas Sandbey, of Windsor, shewed him examples of it above forty years ago, which he conceived to be the first introduction of it in England; but as his works have been but little seen, it got into few hands, and was only applied to common purposes, and at last was degraded to the office of embellishing the lottery-shops' windows.

Of a sudden however, it was not many years back the object of attention to young ladies, deficient in other methods of designing; and, in consequence of their demands, gave birth to representations the most despicable, and absurdities the most ridiculous, until at last it became the almost only vehicle, by means of wretched prints, of conveying to the minds of grown babies the puerile superstitions of the German ballad-mongers.

Yet all this while the art was destined to survive prejudice, and its value was properly felt by one genuine artist, who, whilst he could not but lament the disgrace into which it had been destined to fall, cherished its beauties under the forstering influence of a landscape-painter of the greatest eminence, his relation; and who, having caught a mere spark from the original source, soon augmented it to a pure flame, by executing from the conceptions of a mind experienced in the appearances of nature, designs worthy of any period, generalizing her effects, and adopting them to suitable and particular scenery, with masterly ease, and genuine enthusiasm.

Such, to my great surprise, I became acquainted with a few years back, being invited to see their effect on a group of charming children, the family of the artist, for whose amusement at his country seat, I was then informed, they were executed. The mode in which they were exhibited was also very ingenious, and the only one, as I have since found, proper for this kind of art; for it excluded all light but that which came from the picture itself, and by means of marks in the back, the wick of an argand lamp was adjusted to the point of light most proper for each interesting subject.

These effects which a modest man of genius had produced for his children, did indeed procure the most vivid admiration in them, and the loudest exclamations of delight; but what he least calculated upon, when for his own amusement he began to study this fascinating part of the art of painting, took place, which was, that all the grown part of the company vied with them in expressions of pleasure, and that their admiration was in the exact ratio of their knowledge of art in general.

Such a result could not but inspire the author of the pictures with satisfaction; and accordingly I remember having the pleasure of soon after seeing at his town-study many large views of Windsor and the adjacent country executed in a style so truly grand and rich, that neither of the Bapsans, or any artist of the Venetian school, would have been ashamed to own them; while they contained such close touches of nature, that all who viewed them were filled with the sweetest sensation that her most perfect scenes at morning or evening produce.

Thes

These performances I knew were painted by the younger Sanby, for his own private amusement, and as studies from nature; I knew also that he considered the branch of the art as too much degraded at that time to think of bringing them forward; but I could never have supposed that the discerning part of his friends, who were judges of the art itself, would suffer such a talent to lie in obscurity a moment; and left town fully expecting to hear of its being honourably adopted, and ranked, as it well deserved in such hands, among the high, because the more interesting part of the art, to minds that view pictures with esteem, in proportion as they influence the feelings and imagination.

How much then was I disappointed, when on a late visit of a few days to town, (after five years absence,) I found the objects of my earnest solicitude had been neglected, abandoned, and almost forgot! That they still existed, but unseen and unknown, except to their author and a very few real students of nature; and that with respect to the public they had never met their eye, under an idea that the common prejudices against this prostituted branch of the fine arts, were yet too rife to be successfully combated.

This excuse may satisfy others, but my mind it does not influence, who hold it to be a first-rate duty to publish talents that we know, and know to be unduly appreciated. I must, therefore, beg leave to unburthen it to you, and, through your medium, to the public; not doubting that all who have been favoured with a sight of these truly fine, touching, and original examples of enchanting nature, will yield my motive their approbation, in hopes that it may be the weak means of bringing forward a new pleasure from the arts, exciting merit to take its due place so long declined, and adding to the honours of a country so justly celebrated for the variety of its men of genius, reflection, and abilities. Your's, &c.

Bristol, Nov. 4, 1807. G. CUMBERLAND.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. Foster, in his "Essay on Accent and Quantity," supposes that the small Roman *r* and *t* have been the means of corrupting the following passage in Virgil, and that instead of *pater* we ought to read *patet*:

Hic viridem Æneas frondenti ex ilice metam
Constituit, signum nautis, *pater*, unde reverti
Scirent, et longos ubi circumflectere cursus.
Æn. V. 130.

This reading he attempts to support, by saying, that the word *pater* is here unnecessary, if not absurd; and that, when it is joined in construction with Æneas, in the other parts of the poem, it is generally in close position with it; as, "Tum pater Æneas, At pater Æneas," &c.

Critics are commonly too ready to give a different reading from that which they find, and to suppose that every passage which does not accord with their own ideas, has been corrupted by the negligence or ignorance of transcribers. This emendation of Mr. Foster I have always considered as too refined. I am ready, indeed, to acknowledge his great learning and abilities; but "nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri," is a motto which should be adopted by every man.

If the word *pater* be unnecessary in this passage, why do we ever find it joined in construction with Æneas, Anchises, and others? It is employed by Virgil in several parts of his poem, to denote age or veneration; and is found eighteen times conjoined with Æneas, and ten with Anchises in the Æneid. The frequent use of this word, therefore, is a proof that Virgil did not consider it either as unnecessary or absurd.

With respect to the position of *pater*, in the 130th line of the fifth book of the Æneid, this, I think, may be also sufficiently defended. It is nearly as far separated from Æneas in the following passage:

Cum *pater* in ripa, gelidique sub ætheris axe
Æneas, tristi turbatus pectora bello,
Procubuit. Æn. VIII. 28.

But here, says Mr. F. though *pater* is separated, it stands first; and the sense of the word is very emphatical. It surely cannot be of much importance whether word is placed first; and the sense of *pater* in the corrected as well as in the present line, is equally impressive. What, however, has fully convinced me, that this emendation of Mr. Foster is altogether gratuitous and unnecessary, is the opinion of Heyne, who has not only adopted the ancient reading in this passage, but, in another part of the same book of the Æneid, has substituted *pater* for *pariter*, and placed the word at a great distance from *Acestes*:

Amissa solus palma superabat *Acestes*:
Qui tame aërias telum contendit in auras,
Ostentans artemque *pater* arcumque sonantem. Æn. V. 519, &c.

In the same work Mr. F. has proposed an alteration of the following line in the Œdipus of Sophocles:

ΣΤΡΕΨΑΝΤΑ χειρὸς τῆς ἀνηκήτου βέλη.

For

For σρίψαντα Mr. F. would read σκήψαντα, the former word apearing too weak when applied to thunder. To this it may be answered, that, though σκηπτὸς is often used by the best authors, and particularly by the tragic poets, to express thunder, lightning, or storm, it may much be doubted whether it will be altogether proper in conjunction with βέλη. The word βέλος is frequently used by the Greek writers to express thunder; and, therefore, σρέφειν βέλη may properly and literally signify *to cast the weapons*, or *to cast the thunder*.

Your's, &c.

Ravenstondale, J. ROBINSON.
November 9, 1807.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG the favour of you to correct a mistatement which occurs in your Literary Intelligence for the last month, p. 378. The late Mr. Gilbert Wakefield's collections for his intended Greek and English Lexicon, are there stated to have been destroyed by fire. So far from this being the case, his interleaved copy of Hederic's Lexicon, which contains all those collections, is now, as it has always been, in the possession of Mrs. Wakefield, exactly in the state in which Mr. W. left it at his decease.

The Memoirs of his Life (vol. ii. p. 216) so fully mention the collections for the Lexicon as preserved by his family, that I know not how your informant could have been led to send you an account so erroneous. He may possibly have confounded the Lexicon with Mr. W's. Lucretius, the remaining impression of which, consisting of a large number of copies, was destroyed in the fire at the printing-office of Mr. Hamilton.

Persuaded that you will give this the earliest insertion, I am, Sir,

Your's, &c.

Clapton, Nov. 4, 1807. J. T. RUTT.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *made during a* TOUR *through the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA.—NO. XIX.

I AM informed that I was guilty of an error when I stated that the four citizens forced from the Chesapeak were natives of the United States. One of them, it seems, was a Spaniard by birth, who came to reside in the United States when but seven years of age, and has constantly remained therein, or been in the service of our government or merchants, from that age.

If my speculations are correct, the country on the southern shore of Lake Erie, at no very distant period, will become one of the most interesting tracts within the extensive territories of the United States. A correct knowledge of its present state, I conceive, therefore, to be important to every enquiring statist of the present day, as well as to future generations, whom it will enable, correctly, to appreciate its progressive improvement. It is therefore, sir, that I take the liberty of forwarding you some extracts from a pamphlet lately published in Washington city, which I hope you will not consider unworthy of a place in your Magazine, nor your readers that I have trespassed too much on their time and patience.

The pamphlet to which I allude is entitled "A Letter addressed to the People of Maryland, giving a short account of the country on the South shore of Lake Erie, including a brief description of its situation, climate, soil, productions, trade, commerce, manufactures, and exports, shewing the advantages it offers to the middling people of Maryland to emigrate. By James Tongue, M. D. &c. of Maryland. Washington, printed 1807."

The Doctor begins his letter with asserting that "The virtue and happiness of a people require not only that property and knowledge should be equally distributed, but that each one's portion of property should be sufficiently large to support and maintain his family. The greater the equality is, both in knowledge and property, the greater the general happiness; and in proportion as inequalities between the rich and the poor increase, the nation falls into misery and vice. Of the two extremes, poverty and wealth, the former is probably the most pernicious; but both are doubtless fruitful causes of degeneracy.

"A middle state of society is certainly the most desirable: a state, in which the want of sufficient means will prevent a family from running into extravagance, idleness, and dissipation; whilst, at the same time, such measure of wealth is enjoyed by the family, as yields them every solid comfort, as secures them from dependance and penury, as enables the parent to educate every child, and give him a decent setting-up in life, and to provide for the comfort of his own and his partner's old age.

"It

"It is the duty of every family enjoying this condition in life, to take measures for the continuance of these blessings, by an annual application of a small part of their income to such objects as will be best calculated to transmit them to posterity.

It is equally, if not emphatically, the duty of those who are in a more humble condition of life, to struggle with all their power to elevate themselves and their families to this desirable state of society." —This the Doctor conceives comparatively difficult in Maryland.

He adds, "To be nominally free, fellow citizens, is one thing; to be actually free and happy is another, and altogether different. The first is secured by our admirable constitution; the last can only be gained or secured by the efforts of every individual citizen for himself and his family, incessantly applied, and to objects the most judicious.

"The actual exercise of your rights as freemen, depend upon your being placed above a state of want or dependance; on your possessing sufficient knowledge to be able, without advice, for yourselves to judge and act; and on feeling that you owe no obedience but to God and the laws.

"The shade of liberty is not worth preserving; its substance is the greatest blessing bestowed on man.

"Influenced by these considerations, which have always had vast weight upon my mind, by a desire of preserving not only myself, but my posterity for generations, in this middle and desirable rank of life; and also by a wish to elevate to the same rank and comforts the virtuous poor of Maryland, I have been years devoting myself to acquire a knowledge of the several states of territories; to ascertain which presented the greatest and most certain natural advantages.

"As was natural, my attention was first drawn to the great staples of tobacco, rice, and indigo, which the southern states produce in some of their rich lands, and cotton almost on any land, however poor. The advantages appeared to be great at first view; but, when I considered the habits of the people, the effects of the burning heat on the life of man, on his energy, his comforts, and his happiness, and especially on the accumulated evils of slavery, which are there carried to their highest pitch, and the consequent evils which must daily increase, I said to myself, This cannot be that safe, certain, and happy country, in which I could wish to plant my children and my grand-children."

The Doctor next turned his attention to the country which furnishes the waters of the Mississippi, but he found the whole country west of that river locked up by the policy of the nation, and the land in the Mississippi territory covered by varying titles, which generations yet unknown, perhaps, will not see adjusted. His partiality for a southern climate yet continuing, he next looked at Tennessee and Kentucky. But here, superadded to the evils of slavery, he discovered that, in the summer months, water for mills was often wanted, and almost every title to land litigated. Chagrined at these disappointments, unknown and unexpected when the enquiry commenced, our author turned his attention to the vacant lands of the northern states. In Vermont and in Maine he found rich lands and sound titles, in Maine great prospect from fisheries and navigation; but the country was locked up in eternal frost for six months in every year. He found the people sober, patient, industrious, kind, and enterprising; free from the curses of slavery, and valuing man only for his virtue and his worth, and his feelings were sharply in favour of settling among them; but he was deterred from becoming an inhabitant, by the chilling frost of the winter.

Determined neither to despair, nor quit the regions of civil liberty, the Doctor next devoted his attention to the country on the right bank of the Ohio, and viewed the state of Ohio, the territories of Michigan and Indiana. He found Michigan possessed of immense advantages, resulting from her navigation, having large vessel navigation on three sides, and a most valuable fishery; but the body of the soil was low, marshy, and poor, and inundated seven months in the year. The country far north very cold, with few inhabitants, and those without industry, activity, economy, or enterprize, and no hope of becoming a State for many years.

Indiania contained immense bodies of fine land, with clear titles, but it also contained vast prairies without wood or water: a colonial government not likely soon to be changed, and a country "so distant from market, that she must pass either down the Mississippi to the ocean, 1100 miles, or by the lakes Michigan, Huron, St. Clair, and Erie, east and north-eastward, to Montreal, Albany, or New York, a distance not less than 1000 miles.

miles. To these evils I could not think of submitting myself or my family."

"From this moment (says the Doctor) I devoted myself exclusively to the state of Ohio, believing it the only place that combined certainty of title, with richness of soil, conveniency to market, relief from the evils of slavery, an invaluable fishery, conveniences of water communication, and a climate both healthy and agreeable. Fellow-citizens (exclaims our author), you may place the most implicit confidence in the information communicated in the following pages.

"The state of Ohio lies between 38° 30′, and 42° 2′ north latitude, and 3° 25′ and 7° west latitude from the city of Washington.

"It is bounded north by Lake Erie, east by Pennsylvania, south by the river Ohio, and west by the territory of Indiana. Its size is nearly that of Pennsylvania, and its form more compact than that of any other state in the Union. In the year 1802, its population was only about 41,000; at this day its population is not less than 200,000. This progress of settlement beggars all precedents, and renders any remark on the rising importance of the state superfluous. The state has a most excellent constitution of civil government, adopted in 1802; one which, by all republican politicians, is admitted to be more perfectly and better founded, than any other in the nation. Here the people elect all the rulers, without reference to the wealth of the electors. Here the powers of the governor are confined within very narrow limits. Here the people elect their magistrates and ordinary military officers, whilst their more important officers are elected by their own representatives. Here the farmer does not pay more taxes for average land than forty cents for 100 acres, and half that is laid out in making roads and bridges in his own country. This state has a fund, for the support of civil government, which is now worth 3,000,000 dollars, and which, in ten years, will be worth double that sum; and after it comes into operation, will not only prevent all taxes, but also furnish the means of extensive internal improvements, such as turnpikes, bridges, manufactories, science, &c. &c.

"Here are already established, by congress and by individuals, sufficient funds for the higher branches of education in two universities. Here also the thirty-fourth part of the whole country is appropriated by law, and for ever set apart to form an eternal fund, for the education of children; a fund which, after a few years, will be equal (without any expence to the parents) to the task of qualifying every young man for active business, and of fashioning every girl for an amiable wife. Here, finally, in addition to what has been above stated, one-twentieth part of all monies received by the United States for lands sold, is appropriated, and for ever set apart, for the forming, making, and repairing roads into and through the state; a fund of which no other state can boast, (and so is that of schooling, except Connecticut,) and one which ensures more finished and complete roads in this state sooner than in any other state in the Union. If any one doubts a single fact here stated, let him look to the constitution of Ohio, and to the laws of the Congress passed in 1801, 1802, and 1803.

"In this state slavery is forbidden, not only by the law, but by the constitution of government itself; and so jealous are the inhabitants on this subject, that no black man, or man of colour, can be allowed to reside in this state, without a certificate of his freedom. Once more; in this state, real estate is not exempt from being sold by execution, for the satisfaction of debts, as in Virginia, nor liable to be sold at auction on execution as in Maryland; but a happy medium is preserved; the creditor is kept whole, and the right of inheritance in the debtor can never be sold, where the use of his farm, in the opinion of his neighbours, will, in five years, pay the debt; and there is great reason to believe, that in two years the right of selling lands, at auction, under any circumstances for debt, will be forever abolished; and in lieu of it an appraisement, setting off to the creditor so much of the debtor's real property as three disinterested and judicious freeholders of the county shall say on their oaths, is equal to the debt, will be substituted. This will prevent every sacrifice on the part of the debtor; and it is owing to this principle, more than all others, that the people of New England have enjoyed so many comforts, preserved better credit, than any other part of the nation, and that real property produces a more equal price, and rests on a more stable basis.

"The state of Ohio is divided into five sections, 1st. The North West corner yet subject to Indian claims. In this country there is much good land, but it is destitute of many mill seats, and there is no hope of the lands being soon offered for settlement.

tlement. The 2nd division embraces the town of Cincinnati, the countries on the great and little Miami, of the Ohio, and the Mad river. Here is a vast quantity of rich land, and the prospects are great to the farmer; but most of the good lands near the rivers are taken up, and already demand a high price, and autumnal fevers are not rare. This country is filled principally by citizens from North Jersey. 3dly, The Chilicotha district. In this district is now the seat of government, situated about twenty miles northerly from the mouth of the river Scisto. Here there are extensive fine prairies; but they command a high price. The nplands are light, and rather poor, and the country, in the fall months, afflicted with bilious fever; besides, the Virginia military lands are in this district, and their lines and titles are doubtful. The settlers are principally Virginians. 4th, The Marietta district, so called from Marietta, reputed for ship-building, being its capital. It is situated near the confluence of the Muskingum with the Ohio. On both these rivers are some tracts of rich good land; but the country in general is hilly and broken, the soil light and thin, and, on the whole, not very desirable. The principal inhabitants are from New England. 5th, The country commonly called New Connecticut. This country is bounded east by Pennsylvania, south by the completion of latitude 41°, west by a meridional line drawn by due north and south, 120 miles due west from the west line of Pennsylvania, and north by Lake Erie: including all islands in the lake which lie south of 42° 2' north latitude."

In this district he determined to settle himself and family, somewhere not very far from the lake, not because the country in Pennsylvania, bordering on lake Erie, possesses fewer natural advantages than that which he is about to describe, but that an unfortunate dispute exists as to title, so that no man knows how to purchase safely. In describing the country called New Connecticut, our author commences with the title, which is, he informs us, "derived from a grant made by the state of Connecticut, on the 2nd day of September, 1795. Connecticut being the original proprietor under the charter of King Charles II. and this title is confirmed by an Act of Congress, passed the 28th of April 1800, under which act the president of the United States, in June 1800, issued letters patent in support of the title, as may be seen in the office of secretary of state, and in the records of the state of Ohio. To this day there has never been a dispute as to title, not even as to a single dividing line; nor can there ever be. This is apparent from a prominent fact. The whole country has been divided into townships of five miles square, and their survey recorded anterior to the issuing the titles to the soil, so that a township-line can never be disputed. Again: the original proprietors, in most instances, where settlements have not been made, now remain the owners; and these proprietors have in one survey run out the townships into lots. A dispute of line or title is therefore impossible."

Should time permit, I shall forward by the September mail, another letter, which will conclude my extracts from Dr. Tongue's pamphlet, till when, I remain

Sir, Your's, &c.

Alexandria, R. DINMORE.
August 24, 1807.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I OBSERVE, in your last number, for November, p. 346, a very judicious, not to say facetious, entertaining, and patriotic, account of beer-brewing. I very much admire the writer's sensible and well intended observations, particularly those which show, not only his intimate acquaintance with the honest and fair practice of brewing the genuine British beverage with real malt and hops, but his decided aversion to the abominable practice of adulteration, chiefly within the last twenty or thirty years. I perceive, Sir, his account is to be continued in a future number of your useful Magazine, and trust he will not fail, as he appears well qualified, effectually to stigmatize so vile and general a practice as that abominable adulteration. I was also glad to observe a note, in the fifty-first part of the New Abridgement of the Philosophical Transactions (vol. xiii. p. 362) stating several particulars of the life of a man, a Mr. Jackson, who, it seems, was the original and chief cause of so base a practice, accompanied with just expressions of abhorrence at so atrocious a crime against the public.

Your's &c.

November 7, 1807. X. Y. Z.

PUBLIC INCOME *of* GREAT BRITAIN *for the Year ending 5th of January, 1807, distinguishing England from Scotland, and distinguishing the gross Receipt, the total Sum, the Rate per Centum for collecting the same, and the net Produce applicable to National Objects.*

HEADS OF REVENUE.	Gross Receipt within the Year.	Total Sum to be accounted for.	Rate per Centum, for which the Gross Revenue was collected.	Net Produce applicable to National Objects, and to Payments into the Exchequer.
ORDINARY REVENUES.				
Permanent and Annual Taxes.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Customs . . . . . England	8,677,992	8,812,775	5 1 3	7,184,344
——— . . . . . Scotland	778,262	829,014	5 17 7	589,704
——— . . . . . Great Britain	9,456,255	9,671,789	5 2 8	7,774,049
Excise . . . . . England	17,536,905	17,540,324	2 11 3	15,983,378
——— . . . . . Scotland	1,442,246	1,648,218	6 8 2	1,393,835
——— . . . . . Great Britain	18,979,151	19,188,542	2 17 7	17,377,213
Stamps . . . . . England	4,150,868	4,324,345	3 0 10	4,053,617
——— . . . . . Scotland	271,329	294,345	4 19 8	275,295
——— . . . . . Great Britain	4,422,198	4,618,691	3 3 3	4,328,913
Land and Assessed Taxes . . England	6,031,107	6,392,144	4 3 1	6,126,627
——— . . . . . Scotland	279,689	329,400	5 7 10	311,632
——— . . . . . Great Britain	6,310,797	6,721,544	4 4 3	6,438,260
Post Office . . . . . England	1,374,579	1,497,010	22 13 5	1,136,201
——— . . . . . Scotland	137,280	177,299	12 13 5	154,834
——— . . . . . Great Britain	1,511,859	1,674,310	21 12 0	1,291,736
1s. in the Pound on Pensions and Salaries . . England	49,272	53,160	— 14 3	52,780
1s. in the Pound on Pensions and Salaries . . Scotland	4,555	4,555	— 18 —	4,384
Ditto . . . . . Great Britain	53,827	57,715	— 14 7	57,164
6d. in the Pound on Pensions and Salaries . . England	60,930	60,931	— 12 7	60,546
6d. in the Pound on Pensions and Salaries . . Scotland	3,152	3,152	— 12 8	2,733
Ditto . . . . . Great Britain	64,083	64,084	— 12 7	63,279
Hackney Coaches	28,776	29,169	11 1 4	25,940
Hawkers and Pedlars	14,405	14,555	21 4 5	11,465
Total Permanent and Annual Duties.	40,841,355	42,040,402	4 5 —	37,368,023
Small Branches of the Hereditary Revenue.				
Alienation Fines	7,145	11,540	— — —	8,535
Post Fines	——	4,040	— — —	4,040
Seizures	15,788	15,788	— — —	15,788
Compositions	1	1	— — —	1
Proffers	620	620	— — —	620
Crown Lands	36,925	67,790	— — —	65,357
Extraordinary Resources.				
War Taxes. Customs . . . . . England	2,662,860	2,787,189	— — —	2,522,874
War Taxes. ——— . . . . . Scotland	260,868	310,264	— — —	256,370
War Taxes. ——— . . . . Great Britain	2,923,728	3,097,454	— — —	2,779,244
War Taxes. Excise . . . . . England	5,877,891	5,878,045	— — —	5,804,884
War Taxes. ——— . . . . . Scotland	382,147	452,123	— — —	443,627
War Taxes. ——— . . . . Great Britain	6,260,039	6,330,168	— — —	6,248,509
War Taxes. Property Tax . . . . England	5,902,765	5,902,765	— — —	5,747,114
War Taxes. ——— . . . . Scotland	242,494	242,494	— — —	236,100
War Taxes. ——— . . . . Great Britain	6,145,259	6,145,259	— — —	5,983,214
War Taxes. Arrears of Income Duty . . .	16,827	16,827	— — —	16,383
War Taxes. Arrears of Taxes collected under the Aid and Contribution Act	471	471	— — —	459
Miscellaneous	2,513,694	2,513,694	— — —	2,491,855
Total, independent of Loans . . .	58,761,859	60,244,061	— — —	54,982,035
Loans paid into the Exchequer, including 2,000,000*l.* raised for the Service of Ireland	19,699,263	19,699,263	— — —	19,699,263
Grand Total	78,461,123	79,943,324	— — —	74,681,299

CUSTOMS.

An Account of the Total Net Produce, paid into the Exchequer, of the Duties of Customs in Great Britain, distinguishing England from Scotland; and distinguishing as far as possible the Produce of every separate Article, the Duties on which have usually amounted to £5,000 or more in the four Quarters, ending 5th January, 1807.

List of Articles.	England.	Scotland.	Great Britain.
Almonds of all sorts	8,098 14 8	174 15 4	8,273 10 0
Ashes, pearl, and pot	8,800 9 4	3,036 17 2	11,837 6 6
Barilla	52,173 4 5	290 15 0	52,463 19 5
Brimstone	23,081 1 6	5,750 1 1	28,831 2 7
Bristles undrest	14,036 10 0	665 11 0	14,752 1 0
Coffee	44,572 17 4	958 0 9	45,530 18 1
Cork	6,495 8 6	880 3 6	7,375 12 0
Corn and grain	26,993 11 3	1,547 12 8	28,541 3 11
Currants	110,370 19 5	257 11 6	110,628 10 11
Feathers for beds	11,143 3 9	255 16 2	11,398 19 11
Figs	7,920 18 4	660 9 0	8,581 7 4
Gums of all sorts	6,302 17 4	41 18 8	6,344 16 0
Hats, chip and straw	7,071 18 10	———	7,071 18 10
Hemp, rough	181,169 13 4	23,753 8 8	204,923 2 0
Hides, raw	13,681 16 2	1,740 1 8	15,421 17 10
——— tanned	12,749 7 6	333 4 6	13,082 12 0
Indigo	59,386 18 6	252 10 4	59,639 8 10
Iron, bar	100,176 12 8	12,359 17 8	112,536 10 4
Lace, thread and silk	120,96 15 0	———	12,096 15 0
Lemons and oranges	35,867 12 5	2,337 6 1	38,204 18 6
Linen: Cambrics	16,120 10 0	———	16,120 10 0
Linen: Canvas, Hessens	170,23 14 10	———	17,023 14 10
Linen: Germany, plain	18,134 18 5	3,242 19 5	21,377 17 10
Linen: Russia, plain	35,566 9 7	209 3 9	35,775 13 4
Nuts, small	5,929 12 10	93 17 0	6,023 9 10
Oil, ordinary olive	27,629 7 8	668 13 10	28,298 1 6
——— train	17,113 3 4	1,643 11 5	18,756 14 9
Pepper	46,586 7 10	———	46,586 7 10
India piece goods: Calicoes	22,044 19 5	———	22,044 19 5
India piece goods: Muslins	34,732 5 10	———	34,732 5 10
India piece goods: Nankeens	14,942 19 1	———	14,942 19 1
India piece goods: Prohibited	7,528 5 8	———	7,528 5 8
Pimento	5,634 14 1	340 19 7	5,975 13 8
Prunes	9,435 18 6	268 11 3	9,704 9 9
Quicksilver	7,223 17 10	5 12 9	7,229 10 7
Raisins of all sorts	85,159 11 5	2,812 9 7	87,972 1 0
Rice	16,479 12 2	463 6 8	16,942 18 10
Seeds of all sorts	21,614 10 5	2,072 11 0	23,687 1 5
Ships, hulls, and materials	13,663 0 11	736 5 8	14,399 6 7
Silk, raw	176,623 11 0	20 10 0	176,644 1 0
——— Thrown, organzine	209,229 16 5	———	209,229 16 5
Skins and furs	39,818 18 3	399 15 5	40,218 14 1
Smalt	10,658 19 4	818 2 11	11,477 2 3
Spirits, brandy	98,789 17 5	3,264 13 0	102,054 10 5
——— Geneva	28,976 8 3	4,004 8 8	32,980 16 11
——— Rum	65,691 11 0	5,737 15 8	71,429 6 8
Succus liquoritiæ	5,561 11 2	543 14 11	6,105 6 1
Sugar	2,748,162 14 9	324,631 18 6	3,072,794 13 3
Tallow	44,663 3 10	3,938 19 11	48,602 3 9
Tar	9,245 16 10	1,230 13 6	10,476 10 4
Tea	180,447 9 10	—— 2 2	180,447 12 0
Tobacco	284,964 17 5	41,942 2 8	326,907 0 1
Turpentine, common	18,942 2 10	408 15 6	19,350 18 4
Wax, bees	9,306 10 2	246 7 11	9,552 18 1
Wine	1,020,254 14 11	70,217 13 6	109,052 8 5
Wood of different kinds	519,272 10 4	112,682 13 7	562,955 3 11
Wool, cotton	239,513 5 1	45,605 12 7	285,118 17 8
——— Sheep	14,431 19 8	17 8 9	14,449 8 5

An Account of the Gross Actual Receipt in Money and Charges of Management of the EXCISE, CONSOLIDATED DUTIES, WAR TAXES, *and* MALT *and* TOBACCO, *annually, in England, for the Year ending 5th of January,* 1807.

ARTICLES.	Gross actual Recepts in Money.			Charges of Management.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Auctions	249,891	14	1¼	2,339	3	7
Beer	2,971,351	15	7½	173,718	3	9½
Bricks and Tiles	306,661	10	0¼	2,988	16	3
Candles	311,449	4	8	36,419	6	9½
Cocoa Nuts and Coffee	124,178	5	7½	5,724	16	9½
Cyder and Perry	19,772	5	1¾	1,340	17	9
Glass	424,786	3	9	8,218	9	8
Hides and Skins	311,322	17	1	20,971	1	10½
Hops	56,339	15	2½	4,315	10	2½
Licences	301,083	17	11¼	4,125	18	2½
Malt	1,388,130	8	8	240	7	1¼
Metheglin or Mead	161	8	9		3	9
Paper	359,158	5	5½	7,720	8	5½
Printed Goods	698,373	17	8	13,558	5	9¼
Salt	1,470,704	13	2¾	20,095	16	4
Soap	586,564	5	7½	22,012	1	3½
Spirits { British	1,201,200	19	11	11,272	4	9½
——— { Foreign	1,772,866	14	5	51,329	12	4½
Starch	60,025	14	0¼	4,328	2	6½
Sweets	24,771	0	6½	205	4	0½
Tea	1,280,751	16	8½	33,500	8	4½
Tobacco and Snuff	196,188	10	10¼	35	19	8
Verjuice	81	16	10	—	—	—
Vinegar	37,942	17	9½	611	15	10
Wine	1,149,313	8	7¾	34,276	11	10
Wire	13,388	9	11	364	17	10
Total consolidated Duties	15,316,461	18	4	459,714	4	10¼
Permanent { Wine, per Act 43 of Geo. III. c. 81	105,666	9	7	—	—	—
Permanent { Do. 44 . 49	104.625	17	8¼	—	—	—
Temporary { Malt, per Act 43 G. III. c. 81	2,713,172	10	8¾	466	10	1¼
Temporary { Spirits, British, do.	591,417	10	6¾	101	13	0
Temporary { ——— Foreign, do.	882,518	16	4½	164	7	2
Temporary { Sweets do.	4,483	12	3¼	—	16	0
Temporary { Tea do.	1,313,664	13	7¼	322	15	5
Temporary { Tobacco and Snuff, per Act 46 G. III. c. 39	162,342	18	10½	4	18	0
Total War Taxes	5,877,892	9	8¼	1,060	19	8¼
ANNUAL DUTIES.						
Tobacco and Snuff, commenced 26th March	428,140	4	9¼	19,503	16	2
Malt, Additional, do.	1,115,491	1	9	107	18	6
Malt, Old 24th of June	676,810	12	0¾	88,872	13	11¼
Total Annual Duties	2,220,441	18	7	108,547	8	7½

An

An Account, shewing the AMOUNT *of* MONIES *received from his Majesty's Exchequer, for Naval Services, between the 5th of January, 1806, and 5th of January, 1807; distinguishing the Services to which the same has been applied.*

HEADS OF SERVICE.	Sum.			Total.		
NAVY.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
For Salaries to the Admiralty, Navy, and Navy Pay Offices	123,600	0	0			
Wages of Officers and Seamen	2,035,000	0	0			
Bounty to Volunteers, Flag Pay, &c.	325,000	0	0			
Half Pay to Sea Officers, and Bounty to Chaplains	201,895	8	6			
Pensions to Sea Officers, their Widows, &c. and to superannuated Artificers	900,000	0	0			
Wages to his Majesty's Dock and Rope Yards	931,713	2	11½			
Building of Ships, Purchase of Stores of every description, repairing Ships, Purchase of Ships taken from the Enemy, Head Money, &c. paid in Bills at ninety Day's Date	4,743,095	1	10½			
Pilotage	35,000	0	0			
Bills of Exchange, Imprest, and Contingencies	851,000	0	0			
Exchequer Fees	9,000	0	0			
Marine Services on Shore, and Half Pay to Marine Officers	437,500	0	0			
				9,782,808	18	4
VICTUALLING.						
For Provisions, and all sorts of Victualling Stores, paid for in Bills at ninety Day's Date	3,263,286	11	11			
Wages to the Victualling Yards	135,100	0	0			
Bills of Exchange and Imprest	849,000	0	0			
Necessary and Extra necessary Money, and Contingencies	117,500	0	0			
Widows' Pensions	15,194	19	7			
				4,380,081	11	6
TRANSPORTS, PRISONERS, AND SICK SEAMEN.						
For Freight of Transports, Maintenance of Prisoners of War, and Expence of sick and wounded Seamen, paid for in Bills at ninety Day's Date	1,632,137	13	0			
Bills of Exchange, and all other Services paid for in ready Money	289,000	0	0			
				1,921,137	13	0
				16 084,027	17	10

An Account of the GROSS PRODUCE *of the Revenue arising from the* POST OFFICE, *in England, Scotland, and Ireland, respectively, for the Year ending 5th of January, 1807; together with the Payments thereout on Account of Management.*

	Gross Produce			Management.		
	£.	s.	d	£.	s.	d.
Inland	1,197,180	1	4	225,115	16	4
Foreign	109,001	10	8	13,722	12	1
Twopenny Post	71,404	9	2	28,182	7	7
Scotland	146,166	4	11	22,465	0	3 5/12
Ireland	44,354	5	10	—	—	—
	1,568,106	11	11	289,485	16	3 5/12

An Account of the Gross Produce of the Revenue under the Management of the Commissioners of TAXES *in* ENGLAND *and* WALES, *including the Property Tax, in the Year ending the 5th of January,* 1807.

TAXES.	Gross Produce, being the Gross Receipt, 1806.		
	£.	s.	d.
Land Tax	1,401,333	1	0¾
Windows	2,029,462	1	9
Houses	594,368	1	10¼
Servants	342,744	5	2½
Carriages	330,019	1	7½
Horses for Riding	597,552	2	11½
Horses for Husbandry	496,750	3	9½
Horse Dealers	8,048	6	5½
Dogs	126,563	8	3
Hair Powder	55,676	7	1½
Armorial Bearings	28,211	12	0¾
Arrears on 10 and 20 per cent. and on Clocks and Watches	927	1	11¾
10 per cent. on Assessed Taxes, 46 Geo. III.	6,984	3	4
	6,018,639	17	6
Property Tax	5,904,756	9	9¼

An Account of the Gross Produce of the Revenue under the Management of the Commissioners of TAXES *in* SCOTLAND, *including the Property Tax, in the Year ending the 5th of January,* 1807.

TAXES.	Gross Produce, being the Gross Receipt, 1806.		
	£.	s.	d.
Land Tax	50,439	17	5½
Windows	80,756	19	5½
Houses	23,228	6	5½
Servants	20,987	1	8
Carriages	9,040	0	0
Horses for Riding	22,995	8	4
Horses for Husbandry	40,467	18	4
Dogs	3,514	11	8
Hair Powder	1,707	1	8
Armorial Bearings	602	10	0
	254,339	14	11
Property Tax	242,494	7	6

For the Monthly Magazine.

EXTRACT *of a* LETTER *from the* REV. WILLIAM MACKENZIE, *to a* MEMBER *of* PARLIAMENT, *regarding* PAROCHIAL LIBRARIES.

THE utility of parochial libraries is not a new idea, but was acknowledged by the legislature in the reign of Queen Ann, when an act was made for the preservation of libraries, erected by contributions of individuals, for the use of the clergy. In my own parish, Smarden, in Kent, there is a very good library of this kind; and a very learned divine, who was employed to read the Bampton lecture before the University of Oxford, a year or two ago, declared himself much indebted to my library, and that he found in it such assistance as he might have searched for, perhaps in vain elsewhere in the county.

The advantages, political, moral, and religious, resulting from the clergy having at all times a free and easy access to a proper collection of books, are incalculable; and the public would be amply remunerated for the expence which such an establishment would occasion, by the additional security which it would give to their constitution and religion. For, in an enlightened clergy raised above dependence and maintained in dignity and respect, will always be found the firmest defence against the inroads of anarchy, and the destructive attempts of atheism and popery. The clergy of the established church are the ordinary channels through which the various kinds of useful and liberal knowledge are conveyed to the different orders of society; and the rectitude and enlargement of the national mind will be in proportion to the fund of knowledge which their instructors possess. It has been remarked, with regret, that the clergy of the present day give themselves up too much to the pleasures and frivolous occupations of the world; to the sports of the field; to convivial excess, and

and the levelling diversions of the card-table; that the mixture of profound erudition with simplicity of manners, which characterized the clergy a century ago, and rendered them the objects of veneration and respect, is now rarely to be seen. I trust these remarks are founded rather on partial than general observation; but, as far as they hold true, the causes may be traced to the circumstances in which the clergy are too often placed on their first entering on their vocation, the common duties of which in general fill up but a small portion of their time. Embarrassed by the narrowness of their incomes, which are seldom equal to the supply of the decent accommodations of life; surrounded by persons whose society can add nothing to their instruction, and contribute little to their comfort; destitute of that superior knowledge which would render their professional exertions useful to others and procure to themselves a respectful attention; and deprived of all means of cultivating, on an enlarged scale, the studies of their early years; they are urged by the common feelings of nature to dispel the listlessness and ennui which such situations produce, by embracing the only pleasures which lie within their reach. The means of instruction in the last age were not, perhaps, more numerous, nor of easier access than at present. But the diffusion of general knowledge among the laity, the progress of civilization, the relaxation of discipline in the universities and the public seminaries, the great influx of wealth, and the modes of living to which it has given rise, have operated powerfully to the prejudice of the clergy; and, while the apparent means of instruction remain the same, the moral power of profiting by them is diminished, and the knowledge of the clergy become as inadequate to the discharge of the duties of their high station, as their incomes are to the supply of their natural wants. If any authority were required in support of this general assertion, I might mention that of the present Bishop of Lincoln, who says, in the preface to his Elements of Christian Theology, " That the deficiency which I found with respect to professional knowledge, in the candidates for holy orders, suggested the idea of the following work, &c.;" and Sir William Scott, in his excellent speech on the non-residence of the clergy, in the House of Commons says, " When I consider the extraordinary men which the church of Scotland has produced (quailes viros Caledonia emiserit, if I may use the words of Tacitus, respecting their ancestors), I cannot help adverting to the circumstance, that their harvest of literature has been principally produced within the last thirty or forty years; within which time I understand a more liberal provision has, by the authority of the court of justice, been made for their clergy." It appears, that if the clergy of a country are conspicuous for their ignorance and abject dependence, they will fall, and with them all that is graceful, and fair, and venerable, in society. Among the clergy of our established church, there are many who carry with them into their profession all the advantages which fortune can procure, many who have been fellows of Colleges, have had the best opportunities of acquiring extensive erudition; many who, residing in large towns, or near the mansions of the nobility, have access to libraries, and are thus enabled to make up for the defects of their early education. It is these who shed splendour over the profession, give dignity to the general body, and render the clergy of England superior to that of every other country under heaven. But, though they are many, numerically considered, they are few in comparison of those who are exposed to the evils which have been mentioned; and however the public eye may be dazzled, and national pride gratified, by the effulgence of the former, the fatal consequences resulting from the condition of the latter are severely felt. Parochial libraries, being intended for the benefit of the clergy, and chiefly to enable them to acquire that professional knowledge which, in the ordinary and short space of their academical studies, they have not an opportunity to obtain, should consist for the most part, of books immediately relative to their profession. But, as all the arts, which contribute to the improvement of human life are intimately connected, so sacred learning is blended with, and greatly illustrated by, that which is called profane. It is, therefore, desirable that the clerical libraries should at least contain, besides the works which, in a stricter sense, may be deemed professional, the most approved histories of the countries in which Christianity was first propagated, and has since been established; and likewise good editions of a few

few of the best Greek and Roman classics. These can never be considered as superfluous, while the knowledge of the ancient languages is held to be a necessary part of education of the clergy; a knowledge however, which is often imperfectly acquired; and soon totally lost. The study of these authors in riper years, gives vigour and elevation to the mind, and inspires it with the love of excellence in every pursuit. If it would not increase too much the expence, a few books on gardening and botany might be added. The former would contribute to the comfort of the clergy, and the latter afford them a source of rational amusement. The choice of the books proper to constitute the clerical libraries, might, in the first instance, be left to the collective wisdom of the archbishops and bishops; and all future additions, to the discretion of the bishop of each particular diocese. It is impossible to determine what works they would judge to be necessary, and consequently what would be the extent of the expence. The Bishop of Lincoln, in the preface to his Elements of Christian Theology, has given a list of books, which he says every clergyman ought to possess together with their prices. They amount to seventy-two pounds fifteen shillings and sixpence. The selection appears judicious; yet as economy must not be overlooked, I doubt whether all the books would be deemed necessary at first; and the libraries ought undoubtedly to contain many not mentioned in this list. I suppose the value of the works which may be at first omitted, to be ten pounds, and the value of those to be added to be twenty; then, taking the Bishop of Lincoln's Catalogue as the basis of the library, the value of it would be about eighty-three pounds, estimating it at the present prices. But as it would be necessary to print new and very large editions of all the books, the price of each would be considerably diminished; and if a drawback of the whole of the duty payable on the paper used in printing them were allowed, the diminution in price could not be stated at less than a third, which would reduce the value of each library to about sixty-six pounds, and of the libraries to something more than half a million; a sum which would not defray the expence of war a fortnight. The fund necessary for carrying into effect this important plan, might be raised either by a parochial tax, or paid out of the general supply voted for the public service. The latter method seems to be, on many accounts preferable and would be more popular. The nation would not grudge the money destined to an end so laudable and disinterested, the utility of which would not be confined to the present age, but extend to the remotest posterity. For the reception of the libraries thus furnished by the public, commodious places should be prepared at the expence of each particular parish; at whose expence likewise all future additions should be, on a mandate being received from the bishop, specifying the books to be added. If these additions are limited to new publications, the expence will only be occasional, and productive of no inconvenience. Provisions must also be made for the preservation of the libraries; as they would be under the sole direction of the incumbents, they should be responsible for any loss or injury which might happen to them in the way of dilapidations. To prevent the books from being stolen, or, if stolen, from being disposed of, they should be uniformly bound, and the name of the parish to which they belong impressed in legible characters on the covers and other conspicuous parts. That the libraries may at all times be kept in good order, fit to answer the end to which they are established, they should be inspected once in five years, by persons appointed by the bishops of the diocese.

Thus, Sir, I have given you my opinion, at full length, concerning parochial libraries, and should your exertions prove successful in recommending the measure to the approbation of the legislature, you will thereby be adding security to the throne, draw from obscurity many a gem, whose radiance will reflect true honour on the national genius, and bring forth to public view many a flower, which will otherwise be, as Gray says, "Born to blush unseen, and waste its sweetness in the desert air." I have the honour to be, Sir, Your's, &c.

W. MACKENZIE.

Halsted, Footscray, Kent,
Oct. 21, 1807.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR numerous readers have, of course, been highly gratified by the perusal of Mr. Mann's communications relative to the Institutions for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb. To me at least they have been particularly interesting;

teresting; for although (for reasons hereafter to be explained,) I do not interfere with the treatment of the deaf, yet, the subject is intimately connected with one to which a considerable portion of my attention is devoted; and nothing which promises to throw new light upon the science of surmounting organic deficiences, can be indifferent to me.

But, while I make my acknowledgements to Mr. Mann for the entertainment derived from his two papers in the Monthly Magazine of June and August last, he will perhaps excuse me, if I suggest the possibility that, in some two or three particulars, he may happen to have been misinformed.

In the first place he seems to suppose, that the sole objects of the work published by Bonet, in 1620, was to "teach the deaf and dumb to think and write, and learn useful arts," without aspiring to the communication of the power of speech. Not being acquainted with the Spanish language, I am not capable of answering for the contents of the book; but the title is, I believe, *Reduction de las Letras, y Arte para ensennar à hablar los Mudos.* It professes, therefore, to teach the dumb to speak; and the Abbé de l'Epée, expressly informs us, in his "Method of Teaching the Deaf and Dumb," that it was from this very book, and Amman's *Dissertatio de Loquelâ Surdorum et Mutorum*, that he first derived the suggestions, that ultimately enabled him to teach his deaf and dumb pupils to speak. Having procured the first of these books, "I immediately resolved," says he, "to make myself master of the Spanish, that I might be able to render my pupils so great a service;" and, shortly afterwards, having obtained the second also "by the light of these two, (continues this noble and enlightened enthusiast) I soon discovered how to proceed, in order to cure, in part at least, one of the two infirmities of my scholars. Their works are two torches, which have lighted my footsteps; but I have taken the route which appeared to me the shortest and easiest, in the application of their principles." What that route was, he proceeds to shew us in the second part of his truly valuable work, "The Method of Educating the Deaf and Dumb."—(*See Eng. Trans. Cadell.* 1801.)

How, therefore, your correspondent could have fallen into the second, and more important mistake, that "the Abbé gave up every attempt to become master of the theory of teaching the dumb to speak," I am at a loss to conjecture.

That he did master both the theory and the practice, the evidence is complete and copious; and he appears to have improved and simplified it to such a degree, that he would frequently undertake "with men of learning, that he would make them proficients in it, in the space of half an hour."

"Before I had to instruct the multitude of deaf and dumb, that have been successively pressed upon me, my own application to the rules here laid down, proved so effective, as to enable Lewis Francis Gabriel de Clement de la Pujade to pronounce, in public, a Latin discourse of five pages and a half; and, in the ensuing year, to lay down a definition of philosophy, detail proofs of its accuracy, and defend it in regular disputation, answering, in all scholastic forms, the objections offered against it by Francis Elizabeth John de Didier, one of his fellow-students. I also enabled another deaf and dumb scholar to repeat aloud to his mistress, the twenty-eight chapters of the Gospel according to St. Matthew, and to recite the morning service along with her every Sunday."

It is true, indeed, that after the number of the Abbé de l'Epée's pupils began very much to encrease, he found it impracticable to give up so large a portion of his own time, as would have been necessary to instruct each of them individually in the practice of speech; this province therefore was resigned to other tutors, whom he had previously initiated; while he devoted himself to what appeared the more important, and were certainly the more difficult, parts of his system of instruction. Still, however, it appears that the generality of his pupils were taught to speak; and the controversy between the venerable Abbé and Professor Heinich, was not, simply whether it were better to teach the deaf and dumb to speak by the exercise of the organs of enunciation, or by the language of methodical signs; if it had, perhaps the justice of the decision of the Academy of Zurich might have been called in question: but whether the system of education by methodical signs, connecting in the very first steps of tuition the particular treatment of the organic defect of his pupils, with the exercise and developement of the understanding, as practised by the Abbé; or the mechanical system of dactylogy, &c. adopted, or invented by

by his opponent, were more advantageous to the deaf and dumb?

What then are we to say to the supposed correspondence between the Abbé and Mr. Thomas Braidwood? and how has Mr. M. been misled, (for that he is misled in this particular, scarcely admits a question) into the statement in page 9 of your Magazine for August, of the lamentation of the Abbé over the impossibility of his undertaking a voyage to England, to take lessons from Mr. Braidwood in person; and his consequently giving up every attempt to become master of the theory of teaching the dumb to speak?

Did any correspondence on this subject ever take place between these enlightened professors? and has the purport been inaccurately reported to Mr. M.? or has the whole story originated in some confused misrepresentation of part of the correspondence between the Parisian and the Leipsic professor? Something that looks very like a foundation for this story does certainly, in that controversy appear. "In order to confer with you respecting my method of educating the deaf and dumb, (says S. Heinich) and disclose something of the invention, it is indispensably necessary that you learn the mode of tuition from myself, which would require you to live upon the spot with me, at least half a year." To which the Abbé replied, that (without the preliminary of accepting this invitation) "he would be bound, not to *learn*, but to *teach*," the whole mystery of the learned professor, "to any rational creature endowed with the faculty of hearing."

It is clear then, at least, that in the year 1782, the Abbé l'Epée would never have lamented the impossibility of his taking a voyage to England, to learn the art and mystery of teaching the deaf to speak: an art which the publications of Wallis and Holder, in England, and, as it should seem, those of Bonet, Helmont, and Amman, in their respective countries, had, in a considerable degree, developed more than a century before; and which the Abbé himself has so happily completed and explained.

There is also another point relative to "the munificence of the Bourbons," towards the Abbé de l'Epée and his institutions, and that requires clearing up. The testimony of Mr. Mann, and that of the translator of the Abbé's Method of Educating, &c. are, in this respect, directly opposite to each other. Mr. M. says that, "the expences attending the education of the pupils admitted into the Abbé's Institution, were defrayed by the paternal bounty of the government of his country, which granted him a liberal recompence besides." The English translator asserts, that, "not content with the rejection of presents and profits, which he had no wants nor passions to make necessary," he carried his enthusiastic benevolence to such an extent, that "the expences attending the seminary which he established, were wholly defrayed by himself. He inherited an income, as M. de Bouilly informs us, amounting to fourteen thousand livres, (nearly six hundred pounds sterling,) of which he allowed two thousand for his own person, and considered the residue as the patrimony of the deaf and dumb, to whose use it was faithfully applied." And upon the authority of the same M. de Bouilly, the translator further relates, that when "the Russian ambassador at Paris made the Abbé a visit, in the year 1780, and offered him a present in money proportioned to the customary magnificence of the Empress, the Abbé declined accepting it, saying, he never received gold from any one; but that, since his labours had obtained him the esteem of the Empress, he begged she would send a deaf and dumb person to him to be educated."

Such appear, upon pretty good evidence, to have been the sentiments upon which the great benefactor of the deaf and dumb uniformly acted: sentiments which ought not to be defrauded of that portion of admiration to which they are entitled. In vindicating the character of the Abbé from what I suspect to be a misrepresentation, I do not, however, mean to be regarded as recommending his conduct in this respect, to imitation. Perhaps even in his own instance, it had more of the enthusiasm than the efficacy of virtue; for the man, who like him out of an income of six hundred pounds a year, appropriates upwards of four hundred to a specific charity, in which his own incessant labour is also employed, might assuredly enlarge the sphere of his utilities by accepting the liberal remunerations of the opulent, and the well-merited bounties of empresses and kings. At any rate, such enthusiasm can only be recommendable in those who are already in possession of independent fortunes; and who, like the Abbé de l'Epée, either by vows of religion, or some other circumstance, are absolved from the cares and the duties of the more immediate relationships of life. Perhaps there is

is not a more extensively useful axiom, even among the precepts of religion, than that which upholds that the labourer is worthy of his hire; and I strongly suspect, that neither the pride nor the refinement that induce particular individuals systematically to reject this hire, are to be ranked among the prejudices that are ultimately beneficial to society. At the same time with respect to my own immediate pursuit, I cannot but occasionally lament that no national institution, no incorporated benevolence, nor "paternal bounty of government," enables me to extend the influence of my labours and discoveries, beyond the circles of at least comparative opulence.

Having dwelt thus long, with no intention of detracting from the merits of a paper by which I confess myself to have been highly interested and instructed, on some of the statements of fact, which appear to want revision, Mr. M. will, I hope, excuse me, if I proceed in a future number to combat the practical application of one of his doctrinal statements; namely, the identity of the means to be adopted in the education of the deaf and dumb, and of persons who labour under impediments of speech:—a doctrine which I mean to object to even to such an extent, as to expose the absolute impropriety of suffering those two classes to join together in the same exercises, or mingle in the same seminary. In the mean time, Sir, I remain Mr M's, and Your's, &c. J. THELWALL.

Bedford-place, Sept. 24, 1807.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ABOUT six or seven years ago, an ingenious friend, then resident in the metropolis, knowing my taste for every branch of literature connected with the study of biblical history and antiquities, communicated to me a proposal which had been recently set on foot for the institution of a society, the object of which was to be the promotion of Eastern learning; and although my own acquirements as an orientalist were confined to a superficial acquaintance with the Hebrew language, I became very anxious for the success of this undertaking, and was happy on being informed that my name had found a place in the list of those who might be considered as founders of this society.

On paying my annual visit to London, I saw, in the hands of two or three gentlemen, a printed list of members, amounting in number to above forty, amongst whom were several celebrated orientalists, a learned bishop, and some other eminent divines, professors of different Universities, and three travellers of the highest literary reputation; in short, members so numerous and so respectable, as seemed to insure success to this or to any institution.

The plan of this intended society was, as I understood, to hold occasional meetings, to subscribe a small sum annually for expences of a room, lights, fires, &c. to collect such essays as the different members should furnish, and to print, from time to time, such as a majority or a committee might approve of. I was informed that a respectable bookseller had offered to undertake the publication of the *Transactions* at his own expence, furnishing each member with a copy, on being allowed to dispose of a certain number of copies to the public. One gentleman, I was assured, who shewed the utmost zeal for the institution of this society, had collected such a number of essays and papers on the various subjects of Eastern history, antiquities, geography, natural history, philology, &c. as would have formed a very interesting volume, and contained the result of observations made in the East by three or four ingenious travellers, and some critical discussions and antiquarian anecdotes, contributed by learned members who, although they had derived their knowledge merely from books, were perfectly qualified to furnish valuable communications.

From the number of those who were, on the very first proposal, willing to encourage the institution, and the rank and talents of many members, I was induced to entertain hopes that it would, before this time, have been permanently established, and that several volumes would have been given to the world. That such an institution does not exist in England, is a subject of astonishment to every intelligent foreigner with whom I have conversed for several years, and to many ingenious literary characters within the circle of my private acquaintance. If any of your correspondents would inform me why the above-mentioned proposal failed, or why some other plan has not been adopted for effecting the same object, it would be esteemed a considerable favour by, Sir,

Your's, &c.

Bath, G.

November, 10, 1807.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN looking over a volume of your very valuable publication, printed about two years ago, I found a letter, signed Meirion, requesting that some of your correspondents would inform him where Moel-Ivor was situated.

Perhaps at this distant period it may be unnecessary to comply with Meirion's wishes; but, presuming this account may meet his eye, I am inclined to satisfy his enquiries.

Moel-Ivor is situated in Cardiganshire, eight miles south-west of Aberystwith, near the turnpike-road leading from Cardigan and Lampeter to Aberystwith, within half a mile of the village, and its parish-church of Lanrystid, and one mile of the sea. It was the ancient seat of the Gwynnes and Philips', and is evidently of great antiquity. It has been in the possession, (and now is) of the same family, with a considerable estate attached to it, for several hundred years. From the Gwynnes and the Philips', it descended by marriage to the Saunders' of Pentre, in the county of Pembroke; the present owner is Dr. Davies of Carmarthen, having obtained it by marrying the surviving heiress of this house, who is the great grandaughter of the last Gwynne of Moel-Ivor.

It is supposed to have been anciently the residence of Prince Ivor. It has many remains of antiquity surrounding it; the valley in which it stands is small, but well watered and fertile, and the probability is, that Moel-Ivor was a British station, as the remains of several encampments are still visible near it.

The old castellated building was removed to the other side of the valley, from where it originally stood, and a large mansion-house was built by Jenkin Gwynne, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, about the year 1565, when he was High Sheriff of the county of Cardigan. The family having chiefly resided on their Carmarthenshire estate, this house became ruinous and neglected; it was pulled down about twenty years ago, and a good farm-house erected on its site.

Llanio Issa, (the supposed ancient Laventium of the Romans,) lies about twelve miles south of Moel-Ivor, and the ruins of the Abbey of Strata Florida, about the same distance to the south-east.

There are several peculiarities in the situation of this place, and in the adjacent districts of Cardiganshire, well worth the attention of the antiquary, and the future historian of that county.

Oct. 1807. A FRIEND TO ENQUIRY.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the CREDIT *due to* BRUCE'S TRAVELS.

THE late octavo edition of these well-known Travels had been prepared for the press by the author himself, previous to his unexpected death, in 1794. It contains a few minute variations from the former edition; but it has received a large and valuable accession of notes and appendices, from the editor, who has availed himself of Mr. Bruce's oriental manuscripts, to acquire a knowledge of the Ethiopic and Amharic languages, and whose useful illustration may enable us to estimate, with sufficient precision, the credit due to the original work.

The scepticism which preceded the first publication of the Travels has been long exploded, and no rational man can now doubt that Mr. Bruce resided for some considerable time at the court of Abyssinia, and explored the Abyssinian source of the Nile. His long dissertation upon subjects of remote and obscure antiquity are rejected by the editor himself as visionary; but his astronomical observations, which are published entire from his journals, are numerous and important; and certainly no traveller ever contributed more than Bruce to the geographical and historical knowledge of the countries which he visited. At the same time his work is not merely scientific, but may be classed among the most pleasing and popular Travels in the English language. His apparent vanity, when compared with the modesty of more recent Travels in Africa, may be partly explained by the author being also the hero of his own adventures; while the travels of others are more frequently compiled by men of letters in London, from the journals and personal information with which they are furnished by the travellers themselves. After all, however, the question still remains undecided, whether these Travels are to be received, in every particular, as strictly true; or as a mixed work of imagination and memory, of which the outlines are certain, but in which the adventures and local observations are often ideal, or are wrought up in a manner the most conducive to the amusement of the reader, and

and to the gratification of the author, as the perpetual theme of his own applause.

The first instance that occurs, was observed by the late Dr. Rotherham, in the Edinburgh evening Courant (26th July, 1790), soon after the publication of the former edition. Mr. Bruce arrived at Farshout, a village upon the Nile, on the 26th of December, 1768, and on the 7th of January, early in the morning, he left that place on his voyage up to Syene. During that interval, Ismael, Shekh of the neighbouring village of Badjoura, was persuaded by the calculation of Friar Christopher, his surgeon, that the new moon in the month of Ramadan had not yet arrived, after it had been seen *on the second night*, by a Fakir on the desert. The people of Farshout immediately began their fast. On their meeting with the people of Badjoura singing, dancing, and smoaking their pipes, the two villages came to blows, in which seven or eight men were wounded upon each side. Mr. Bruce, who was then at Badjoura, shut up during the tumult, was sent for at noon by Shekh Ismael, to take care of the wounded; and was asked, "When the moon changed?" to which he answered, in hours, minutes, and seconds, as he found them in the Ephemeris. To the second question, "When they should see it?" he replied, "That is impossible for me to tell, as it depends upon the state of the heavens: *but if the sky is clear, you must see her to-night*; if you had looked for her, probably you would have seen her *last night low in the horizon; thin, like a thread; she is now three days old.*" First edition, vol. I. p. 119. Accordingly, the moon appeared, and spoke for herself; the unfortunate friar was disgraced, and banished from Badjoura: but the Shekh, on the recurrence of a pleuretic stitch, was so terrified at the lancet, &c. when bled by Mr. Bruce, that, before the return of the latter to Badjoura, on the 2d of February, he was again reconciled to his former surgeon.

Dr. Rotherham's objection was "the impossibility of the whole story, either of the moon's being seen by the Fakir, or of its being three days old when the Shekh asked Mr. Bruce about it," and for this plain reason, "that the moon changed at Farshout and Badjoura on January 8, 1769, about three quarters after four in the morning, being the day after Mr. Bruce's departure from thence." In the Ephemeris itself, from which Mr. Bruce answered in hours, minutes, and seconds, we find *Nouvelle Lûne le 7 (Janvier 1769), a 14 heurs 47′; (Ephem. par M. de la Caille)*, that is, about three quarters after two in the morning, on the 8th of January. The editor has silently endeavoured to obviate the objection, by observing, that "the dates are a good deal confused, by the author's having given them from memory; that if the date of the 7th (his departure from Farshout) be accurate, which is not likely, he would not have known the issue of the adventure till his return to Badjoura on the 2d of February; but as he had observations of longitude at Negade, Jan. 11, and at Badjoura, Jan. 27 and 31, he must have returned thither sooner than he writes." Vol. II. p. 27.—His observations at Negade on the 11th, and his return to Badjoura on or before the 27th, never could have enabled him to have witnessed the battle, and the new moon at Badjoura on the 8th of January. But the author himself, in order to evade the objection, endeavours to soften the adventure in the second edition, where the passages in italics are altered thus: "The new moon had *already* been seen, *it was said*, by a Fakir in the desert;" and to the second question, "*When should we have seen it?* he answers indefinitely, not "if the sky be clear, &c. that very night, &c." but, "certainly (on) the third day; whether the Fakir saw it sooner, depends on the confidence you have in him." By these indefinite expressions, he endeavours to evade the objection, that the moon could neither have been seen by the Fakir, nor have been three days old before his departure from Farshout; but his former assertions remain unaltered, that he witnessed, or heard the tumult concerning Ramadan, and that the moon appeared, that third night, and *spoke for herself*.

The supposed confusion of dates is productive, however, of another more serious objection, when properly explained. The author, according to his Travels, arrived on the 25th of December, 1768, at Dendera, the ancient Tentyra, which he places, as he says, from observation, in latitude 26° 10′; and he blames Norden severely for mistaking its relative position as situated twenty or thirty miles to the southward, instead of nine miles to the northward of Badjoura. Farshout, which he reached on the 26th, he has placed accordingly in 26° 3′ 30″, and Badjoura in 26° 3′ 16″. Leaving Farshout on the 7th of January, he passed a large town called How, at noon, and arrived

rived at El Gourni, a small village near the ancient Thebes, which he visited in the afternoon, and from which he proceeded at midnight to Luxor, on the eastern bank of the Nile, where he remained till the 17th, apparently viewing the ruins of the ancient Diospolis. On the 18th he left Esne, for Shekh-Ammer, and on the 20th he arrived at Syene, where he remained till the 26th, and where he ascertained the latitude, 24° 0′ 45″, by three observations, taken on the 22d, 23d, and 24th of January.—On descending the Nile, January 26, he arrived at Negade on the 31st, and returned to Badjoura on the 2d of February. The voyage is filled with the most circumstantial and amusing adventures; but Sonini, in express contradiction to our author, concurs with Norden in asserting as a well known fact, that Dendera is situated seven leagues to the south of Badjoura, and not only Sonini, but Brown and Denon arrived first at Farshout, Badjoura, or How, before they reached Dendera, in their respective journeys up the Nile. The fact is confirmed by the following extract, containing observations of latitude, taken by the editor, from Mr. Bruce's own journals, (Bruce's Travels, vol. VII. p. 355).

	STARS.	ALTITUDES.	
Dec. 27. In Farshout, in Residence of the Friars.	Rigel Eastern Shoulder of Orion.	52° 28′ 30″ 71 17 0	Fine Weather, and calm.
Jan. 7, 1769. Tent on the Banks of the Nile, on the Calish that goes to the City, 300 paces to N.E. of Dendera.	Eastern Shoulder of Orion Sirius	71 10 30 47 25 59	Good Observation.
Jan. 10. In the Tent to South, immediately out of Negade.	Rigel Eastern Shoulder of Orion	55 38 0 71 27 50	Good Observation.
Jan. 15. In the Tent at South side, immediately out of Luxor.	Eastern Shoulder of Orion Procyon	71 33 0 70 6 40	Back many Clouds.
Jan. 16. In ditto.	Eastern Shoulder of Orion Sirius	71 39 30 47 54 20 71 17 40	
Jan. 22. In Badjoura.	Eastern Shoulder of Orion	55 28 20	Good Observation.
Jan. 23. In Badjoura.	Rigel Eastern Shoulder of Orion.	71 17 40	
Feb. 6. In Girge.	Rigel Eastern Shoulder of Orion	55 11 30 71 0 35	Much Wind, that made the Tube shake.

From these altitudes it would appear that the latitude of Dendera was 26° 10′ 0″; that of Farshout 26° 3′ 30″, or 6′ 30″ south of Dendera; and Badjoura, about 40″ to the south of Farshout; that Negade was in latitude 25° 53′ 30″, and Luxor in 25° 41′ 40″. But from the dates of these observations, and from the succession of those places in the journal itself, it is indisputably certain that our author, in his voyage up the Nile, arrived *first* at Farshout, before the 27th of December, and afterwards proceeded *southward* to Dendera where he took an observation on the 7th of January, the very day assigned in his Travels for his departure from Farshout. On the 10th he was at Negade, not on his return, but on his voyage upward, and on the 15th and 16th at Luxor, which is farther south; but instead of those observations of latitude made at Syene on the 22d and 23d, two observations are made at Badjoura, from which he descended the Nile to Girge, previous, at least, to the 8th of February. And in his observations of longitude, the first observation of Jupiter's satellites is taken at Negade, on the 11th of January, the second at Badjoura on the 27th, the very day after he left Syene, vol. viii. p. 363. The fact is this, that the supposed voyage to Syene, which he never visited till his return from Abyssinia, when his three observations of latitude were taken on the 8th and 10th of December, 1772 (p. 379), and his journey to the lesser Cataract, which he never saw even then, are, in plain and unqualified

unqualified terms (for in such terms only can the fact be stated), nothing else than an absolute fiction, introduced that the author might not be outdone by Norden. Instead of proceeding, as he pretends, to Syene, he returned from Luxor directly to Badjoura, as appears not only from the preceeding extract from his journal, but from his letter to Mr. Wood:—(Gondar, March 1, 1770;)—"From Luxor we *returned* to Badjoura, a village upon the Nile, two miles from Farshout, the residence of the Arab Shekh Haman." (Vol. i. p. 275.) We do not suppose that the relative situations of How, Farshout, Badjoura, and Dendera, of which he endeavours to ascertain the precise latitudes, were purposely inverted,* in order to introduce the adventure respecting the new moon. But as he was prevented from copying some incriptions at Thebes, by two villages being at war with each other on the plain (vol. i. p. 275), it is evident that, having heard of a quarrel between them, concerning the appearance of the new moon on the fast of Ramadan, and finding afterwards in the Ephemeris a new moon, nominally on the 7th of January, he introduced the anecdote into his Travels; and although he had previously gone forward to Dendera, he prolonged his supposed stay at Farshout till the 7th of January, in order to appropriate the adventure to himself.

The Journal is entitled to the more authority, not only as it was written out complete, on the author's return to Badjoura, and conveyed directly to his friends at Cairo, but because every subsequent astronomical observation, taken from his journals, corresponds in time and place exactly with the Travels, with a single exception too remarkable to be omitted. On the 27th of July, 1769, Mr. Bruce, according to his Travels, sailed from Loheia, in the Red-sea, upon a voyage of observation to the Straits of Babelmandel, from which he returned to Loheia on the 6th of August. On the 5th of August, however, the very day preceding his return, two observations taken at Loheia, appear in his journals (vol. vii. p. 356), in which there is no notice whatever of three observations taken during the voyage, and inserted in his Travels (vol. ii. p. 208-217). The voyage is as circumstantially told as the former from Luxor to Syene; but that it is utterly fictitious, is also certain. In Mr. Bruce's letter already quoted, "We left Jidda the beginning of July. The beginning of August we arrived at Loheia. Here we waited till the end of September, when we embarked on board a small boat for Massoua. In this *second* voyage across the Red-sea," (vol. i. p. 279), instead of the third, had he really performed an intermediate voyage from Loheia to the Straits of Babelmandel? The editor justly observes, that "Mr. Bruce does not mention here his southern excursion," (*ibid.*) and Balugani, his draughtsman, is equally silent. Luigi Balugani, his Italian assistant, was employed to keep the journals from their leaving Cossair; and the first is, "Viagio di Cossair, à Jimbo, ed à Gidda, 2° Viagio di Gedda à Locheia, 3° Viagio di Locheia à Massoua," &c. containing the routes and distances measured by time; but not the least intimation is given of the pretended voyage to the Straits of Babelmandel, (vol. i. p. 364). The voyage from Cossair to Jibbel Zumrud, the mountains of Emeralds, seems to be an episode of the same description*. We must

* The fact is certain, not only from the concurrence of D'Anville, (Mem. de l'Acad, des Inscrip. xxix. 256), Norden, Sonini, Brown (130), and Denon, but from the journal itself, that Farshout, and of course Badjoura and How, are situated to the north of Dendera. The only explanation that can be given of this strange error in the observations, is, that the altitudes had been taken down by Balugani in loose notes, or slips of paper, and that afterwards, in transferring them to the journal, the observations made at one place were assigned to another. There is also some inconsiderable error in the different observations made at Luxor.

* Of twenty charts or drawings taken by Balugani in the Red Sea, not one relates to the pretended voyage from Cossair to Jibbel Zumrud, or from Loheia to the straits of Babelmandel; the chart of the harbours of Mocha excepted, which is confessedly a copy, and must have been obtained from one of the English ships at Jidda, most probably from a survey by Captain Newland (vol. i. p. 169. —vol ii. 164). The voyage to the straits was probably taken from a ship's journal, obtained through the same channel, and adapted by Mr. Bruce to his own adventures. As a proof of this, the observations are made with a Hadley's sextant, or ship's quadrant, as it is called, an instrument which Mr. Bruce did not possess, but which would have been far more useful and portable than the large and unwieldy French quadrant which he carried to Abyssinia. That quadrant is fit only for a very able astronomer; but Bruce was enraged when told by Herschel, that Hadley's sextant would have served every purpose much better. His fictitious voyage to the straits of Babelmandel was probably suggested by Irvin's Voyage up the Red Sea, published in 1780.

must acknowledge, however, that Mr. Bruce's powers of comic dialogue and picturesque description are never more happily displayed than in those ficcitious scenes.

The magnificent account which is given, in the same voyage to Luxor, of the ruins of Dendera, Thebes, and Carnae, has been fully confirmed by the drawings taken on the spot by Denon. The two Ægyptian harps painted in fresco, in the royal sepulchres at Thebes, were observed by Brown, who remarks, however, that "the engraved figures (of the harpers) seem to be from memory; and that the originals, of which the colours are perfectly well preserved, have the features and complexion exactly resembling the Egyptians of the present day." (Brown's Travels, 137,163.) The first harper is described by Bruce as seeming to be a corpulent man of sixty, and of a complexion rather dark for an Egyptian; the second as still older, and of the same complexion (vol. ii. p. 37-38); but it was early remarked that the engravings (and drawings, which we have also seen), instead of Egyptian countenances, present us with features completely Grecian, and instead of corpulent old men of sixty, and upwards, with the head of young Apollo. On comparing these with the two harps, of which, among other figures in the same caverns, Denon took a rapid, but spirited sketch, and which are apparently from the same originals, it is evident that the figures have been added afterwards, from an indistinct recollection of the attitude of the performers, but without the least attention to costume.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEFORE the publication of a short Statistical View of the dominions of the King of Prussia, which I submitted to the readers of your interesting Magazine, on the first of November 1806, the dismal news, that two thirds of the Prussian army were annihilated, had already reached our shores. Still the assistance of Russia warranted the hope that Prussia's detached provinces, which comprised a territory of about 1684 English square miles, would be the price of peace, and that the basis of her political strength which rested on an extent of about 24,000 English square miles would not be materially impaired. This hope however has been defeated. The peace of Tilsit has reduced Prussia to nearly 14,000 English square miles, so that her territory at present is about 3,000 English square miles, less than what Frederick the Great left it in 1786.

On that monarch's accession to the throne in the year 1740 the Prussian dominions contained a population of 2,200,000 individuals on a territorial extent of 9,683 English square miles. After a brilliant reign of forty-six years, he transmitted to his nephew Frederic William the Second, father of the present king,

	Inhabitants.	G. sq. M.
East and West Prussia	1,500,000	1310
Brandenburg . . .	1,057,000	653
Pomerania . . .	465,000	506
Magdeburg, Mansfeld, &c. . .	280,340	104
Halberstadt . . .	132,000	46
The Westphalian Provinces	681,000	284
East Friesland . .	103,000	54
Neufchatel and Vallengin	40,500	17
Silesia	1,582,000	685
Total .	5,840,840	3659

which, reduced to English square miles, at the rate of 15 to 69, give a territory of 16,832 English square miles.

By the peace of Luneville, Prussia lost, on the left of the Rhine, a considerable part of the Duchy of Cleves, the whole principality of Moers, and the Prussian portion of Guelder, which provinces contained, together, a territory of about 220 English square miles, with 122,000 inhabitants; but, in exchange, she acquired Hildesheim, Paderborn, part of Munster, Eichsfeld, Erfurt, Treffurt, Mulhausen, Nordhausen, Goslar, and Quedlinburg, the whole amounting to about 1,000 English square miles, and containing 580,000 inhabitants.

In 1806, Prussia lost, on the confines of Switzerland, the principality of Neufchatel and Vallengin, of about 79 English square miles in extent, with a population of 47,000 individuals. This province was of little financial importance; the revenue barely sufficed to defray the charges of administration. As an equivalent for this principality, and for the Marggraviate of Anspach, in Franconia, which, together with Baireuth, had been ceded to Prussia a few years before, and which contained 270,000 inhabitants, upon an extent of 280 English square miles, Prussia accepted of Hanover. This plunged her into a war with England, from which she

she extricated herself by renouncing the possession of that electorate, and turning her arms against France. To recapitulate the distressing events of that disastrous war, is unnecessary. Prussia loses by the peace of Tilsit,

1. *South Prussia*, or that part of Poland which she had acquired at the partition of 1793. Three years before the war it contained 1,383,000 inhabitants, on an extent of 4,406 English square miles.

2. *New East Prussia*, or that part of Poland which she had acquired in 1795, at the final partition of that kingdom. In the year 1798 it contained 797,000 inhabitants, upon an extent of 3,578 English square miles.

3. *That part of the Netz district in West Prussia*, which is situated to the south of a line drawn from Dresden, in the New Mark of Brandenburg, through Schneidemühl, to the Vistula, below Graudentz. It had been acquired from Poland at the first partition, in 1772, and may be supposed to contain 239,000 inhabitants on an extent of about 190 English square miles.

These three countries constitute, at present, the Grand Dukedom of Warsaw, which has been given to Saxony; a circumstance calculated to aggravate the bitterness of the loss, for Prussia is obliged to allow a free passage to the Saxon troops through Silesia, as often as they change quarters from Saxony to Poland, and back again. A military road is appropriated for that purpose. With the addition of this dukedom, Saxony has now a population of four millions and a half, upon an extent of 11,400 English square miles. An anecdote, which has been circulated on the Continent, that the Queen of Prussia, a few days after her arrival at Tilsit, found one day at dinner, while the treaty of peace was in agitation, a slip of paper on her plate with the following few words, written by the conqueror: "La Silésie reste à la Prusse," "Silesia continues a Prussian province," would indicate, if true, that Silesia, which lies contiguous to Saxony, was first intended to be given to that power: but that the queen, recollecting, perhaps, what old Frederick had said to her royal husband when a child, exerted the always irresistible power of beauty in tears, to retain for her consort the possession of that valuable country. The young prince playing with a battle-door in his great-uncle's study, the shuttlecock fell frequently on the table at which the old king was writing. At last the monarch put it into his pocket, and the prince demanded it back in a rather peremptory tone, when Frederick returned it, saying: "Here is your shuttlecock, Sir, I see you will never suffer Silesia to be retaken from you."

Prussia further loses,

4. *The town of Dantzic*, with a territory of nearly twenty-nine English square miles and a population of 50,000 individuals. It had been only fourteen years in the possession of Prussia. It is now restored to its ancient rank, that of a free Hanseatic city, under the nominal protection of Prussia and Saxony; but, in reality, under the controul of France, on one of whose marshals it confers the title of duke. As long as the port of Dantzic continues shut against the English the recovery of its ancient commercial importance is impossible.

5. *The Old Mark*, one of the four subdivisions of the Electoral Mark of Brandenburg, situated on the left bank of the Elbe. It contains 114,000 inhabitants, on a territorial extent of 285 English square miles.

The loss of this province must be extremely galling to the King of Prussia; it was the cradle of the power of the Marggraves of Brandenburg, in whose possession it had been several years before they acquired the electoral dignity. The Old Mark is to form a part of the new kingdom of Westphalia.

6. *The Circle of Cotbus and Peitz*, in Lusatia, which has an extent of about eighty miles, and contains two towns, and 116 villages, with a population of 33,260 individuals. It used to be considered as belonging to the New Mark of Brandenburg; but it was completely detached from the Prussian dominions, and surrounded on all sides by the territory of the present kingdom of Saxony, to which it has been ceded.

7. *The city of Magdeburg*, and that part of the duchy of the same name which is situated on the left bank of the Elbe, together with the town and university of Halle, and the county of Mansfeld, containing altogether about 170,000 inhabitants upon an extent of 275 English square miles.

The loss of these provinces, though their extent be not considerable, will yet be doubly felt. Magdeburg was the only strong bulwark of Prussia on the Elbe, and the salt springs of Halle, Schoenebeck, and Saltze, abundantly yielded an article which Prussia must now purchase from her

her new neighbours, the subjects of the King of Westphalia, at the price they choose to fix, as she cannot import it either from France or Spain, whilst her ports are shut against the English commerce.

8. *Hildesheim, Goslar, Mulhausen, Nordhausen, Quedlinburg, Halberstadt, Hohenstein, Erfurt, Treffurt, Eichsfeld, Minden, Ravensberg, and Paderborn,* forming together an extent of 986 English square miles, and containing 697,240 inhabitants; which provinces conformably to Napoleon's decree of the 18th of August, 1807, are to form a part of the kingdom of Westphalia, as well as the Old Mark, Magdeburg, Halle, and the county of Mansfeld.

9. *The other Westphalian provinces of Cleves, Mark, Essen, Verden, Lingen, Tecklenburg, and Munster,* which contain together 375,500 inhabitants on a territorial extent of 712 English square miles.

10. *Baireuth,* in Franconia, of 267 English square miles in extent, with 220,000 inhabitants.

To whom the provinces enumerated in the two last articles will be transferred, is not yet known.

Lastly Prussia loses,

11. *East Friesland,* of about 242 English square miles in extent, with 116,000 inhabitants, which province is expected to be added to the territory of Holland.

This country was not materially important to Prussia, in a financial respect, but in a commercial point of view its loss falls equally heavy on the merchants of England and East Friesland. Embden was the only good port that Prussia had on the North Sea. Its situation between the Baltic and Atlantic rendered this town, during Great Britain's maritime wars with Holland and France, uncommonly favourable to the extensive commerce of English manufactures and colonial produce with the nations of the interior of Europe.

The population of the principal cities involved in Prussia's misfortune was, in the year 1803, exclusive of the military,

Warsaw . . .	64,000
Dantzic	47,000
Magdeburg . . .	32,000
Halle	18,300
Erfurt	16,500
Posen	15,900
Halberstadt . .	13,800
Munster	12,700
Hildesheim . . .	11,100
Embden	10,400

On casting up the losses of Prussia by the peace of Tilsit, they will be found to exceed 11,000 English square miles in extent, with a population of considerably more than four millions.

That Prussia had been aggrandized by conquest; by the unjust partition of a neighbouring kingdom, and by an unprincipled alliance with the modern devastators of Europe, cannot be denied; yet the continent of Europe will have cause to lament her fall. Already are all the states of Germany, except Austria, confederated with France; Italy obeys the sway of the Gallic ruler; Switzerland, Holland, Naples, and Spain, are his vassals; the power of Turkey in Europe is to expire with the present year; and if Austria obtains no share of the spoil, her ruin appears almost inevitable. The two remaining powers will then contend for universal dominion. The weight of Prussia thrown into either of the scales will be no longer able to balance them, and a few battles will decide whether the whole continent of Europe is to obey the emperor of the East or the emperor of the West.

The kingdom of Prussia, at present consists of,

1. Prussia itself, which is divided into East and West Prussia. *East Prussia* contains the provinces of Samland, Natangen, Oberland and Ermeland. Its territorial extent is about 3,300 English square miles, and the number of its inhabitants before the war amounted to 980,000. *West Prussia* contains the provinces of Pomerellia, in which is situated the free city of Dantzic; the northern part of the circle of Culm with Graudentz, a strong town, which was nobly defended by the veteran General *de l'Homme de Courbiere*, whose services have been rewarded with a field marshal's staff; and that part of the Netz District which is to the north of a line drawn from Driesen in the New Mark of Brandenburg through Schneidemühl to the Vistula below Graudentz. The territorial extent of West Prussia may comprize about 2,180 English square miles, and the number of its inhabitants may be computed at 520,000.

2. *Brandenburg*, which is divided into Middle Mark, Priegnitz, Ucker Mark and New Mark. Its extent is about 2,640 English square miles, and deducting the 147,260 inhabitants, which it loses with the Old Mark and the circle of Cotbus, from the 1,300,000 whom it contained before the war, its present population will amount to 1,152,740.

3. *That*

3. *That part of the Duchy of Magdeburg* which is situated on the right bank of the Elbe. It contains about 126,000 inhabitants, upon an extent of 202 English square miles.

4. *Pomerania*, which before the war contained 700,000 inhabitants on a territorial extent of 2,328 English square miles. Stettin is its principal port: but Colberg, which stood so memorable a siege under the command of the gallant Major Neidhart von Gneisenau, who succeeded Colonel Loucadou, is likely to rise to great commercial importance, since the valuable exports from Poland that used to be conveyed down the Vistula to Dantzic may be brought to this place by the Bromberg canal.

5. *Silesia*, which is divided into,

Lower Silesia, containing the seven principalities of Breslau, Brieg, Schweidnitz, Jauer, Liegnitz, Wohlau, and Glogau.

Upper Silesia, containing the three principalities of Munsterberg, Oppeln, and Ratibor.

The total amount of the population of Silesia before the war, was 2,100,000 individuals, upon an extent of 3,150 English square miles.

On recapitulating the above statements, it will be seen that the present number of the inhabitants of Prussia would exceed five millions and a half upon an extent of 13,800 English square miles. But that variety of wretchedness and misery which attends and follows a disastrous war, is likely to have reduced the population to little more than five millions.

The Prussian army having formerly depended chiefly upon the cantons of the different regiments for their recruiting, must suffer in proportion with the loss of territory a diminution of at least 80,000 men and be reduced to 170,000, which was nearly its strength in the year 1772. Report, however, states that it is in future to consist of only 150,000 regular troops, all natives of the country, one third of whom are to do duty for one year, so that every man will have a furlough of two years in time of peace and be in actual service every third year. Besides this regular army, a militia is to be organised of 330,000 men who are to do garrison duty in time of war. This will enable the whole 150,000 troops of the line to take the field against the enemy.

Several other salutary reforms in the different departments of administration are reported to be in contemplation.

Your's, &c. D. Boileau.

Pimlico, No. 6, Upper Eaton street, November 7, 1807.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A CONSTANT reader of your very interesting and useful miscellany wishes to engage the notice and remarks of some of your philosophical and medical readers on a singular observation of the late Dr. Franklin's, which seems hardly defensible, considering the general frequency of the complaint mentioned, and its being incident to persons of widely different constitutions and modes of living, "invading, (to borrow Dr. Young's expressive language) the chastest temperance."

Dr. Reid's Monthly Reports are frequently highly interesting, exhibiting remarks far beyond the beaten track and a mere routine of practice; perhaps he may be kindly induced to favour your readers with his remarks on the subject which may tend to relieve some minds from a very unpleasant impression left by Dr. F's strong observation and indirect censure. He alleged that "a cold, instead of being contracted by the body's being exposed to some external causes, which may stop the insensible perspiration, such as cold airs blowing partially on some part of the body, its continuing some time wet, &c. &c. a feast or some excess in eating or drinking will be generally found to have preceded." In confirmation of this opinion, he observed, "that those who led temperate lives seldom caught cold, even though their constitutions and habits of body might seem to be little able to withstand the effects of such causes."

Your's, &c. Verte.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON THE COMMON BREWERY.

(*Concluded from p.* 348.)

ON the happy commencement of the just and necessary war, which has had an effect little short of miraculous upon the minds of the good people of this country, impelling thousands of them, who would not have given a guinea for any other just and generous purpose, not only to part willingly, and even officiously, with the tithe of their income, but to stake their all, body, goods and country, and even the fee simple of their dear salvation—on this blessed event, I say, it soon became necessary for our great and popular minister to give his mighty mind its natural and proper direction, that is, to the discovery of the beautiful varieties of taxation. The heaven-born tax-minister soon cast a wishful eye on the manufactory

manufactory of beer, so universal, so fiscally productive. On the topic of invasion, honest John Bull has always been accustomed to shake his sage noddle, with the accompaniment of "Pshaw, no, no, they will never come here!" So the labouring part of his family were used to exclaim, "Shew us the minister, or parliament, that dare lay a new tax on beer, or the publican that dare raise the price, we'll soon shew them what an old house they have brought over their heads." The thing, however, was done, and effectually too, and even the grumbling of poor John scarcely endured a week; but the additional tax has been somewhat more permanent.

Before I quit this part of my subject, let me enter my earnest protest against indirect, or multiplied taxation, an immense engine, in my firm opinion, more surely calculated to effect the slavery, oppression, and beggary, of a people, than a numerous standing army; and supported by sophistry equally vile, futile, and contemptible, with that which props up religious fanaticism. O, most assuredly, the operation of taxes on consumption is not perceived, nor is the invisible hand of the minister felt, in the pockets of his paymasters and supporters. Nor is—but let me not make ill-mannered comparisons in this age of courtiers. In the mean time, I am well aware of the difficulty of removing that which has been long interwoven in our habits, and identified with the interests of so many of us. I am also well aware of the universal penchant to that which is plausible, spurious, and sophisticate; and yet how eagerly we rush down the declivity of prejudice, into the abyss of the greatest difficulty! To deliver Europe was a pure pastime—but what a long labour the old lady has had, and down-lying still!

To discharge the old and superadded burden of taxation, and to allow the brewer his old profit, and his new *whack* with the minister, namely the trader's rider of profit on every fresh tax, one of the best proved benefits of taxes on consumption, it was absolutely necessary not solely to raise the price of beer, but to increase the length per barrel drawn from a quarter of malt, in other words to brew the beer considerably weaker, and in order to conciliate, at least, the palate and brains of Mr. Bull, the willing alliance of the druggist was demanded. But there is a certain boundary to every thing, and even sweets may be cloying, and although the *bite* in the beer whether of yeast or G. P. tickled the lewd relish of the people; yet a broth, decocted from drugs and water, with indeed the addition of some malt and hops, did not well pass muster either upon the palate or in the bowels. Much grumbling at first of all, and loud *borborygmi* were the consequence; but even those passed off, and the good people of England, inspired by the spirit both of malt and mandragora, proceeded heartily in their favourite pursuit, the deliverance of Europe.

The loyalty of the brewers was most conspicuous; and not only the drugs formerly in use, in the common brewhouse, were heavily increased in quantity, but every pharmacopœia, old and new, was ransacked for fresh specifics, which might be put in requisition for the service of the fiscus. I dont pretend to a knowledge of every brewer's nostrum, but the following articles, as ingredients in London porter brewing, have been published by authority.—Grains of Paradise, coriander seed, *cocculus Indicus*, quassia, liquorice, molasses, tobacco, copperas, alum, alkali, thyme, salt, glue or white leather size, orpiment, opium. The druggist's bill of a certain great house, which, true or false, was said to pay the groats of more imprisoned debtors, than any other house in England, it was averred, on what authority I am ignorant, amounted, *communibus annis*, to nearly two thousand pounds per year. But a few months since, an Edinburgh brewer was detected with having in his possession a package of the weight of three hundred pounds upwards, consisting of nine different species of drugs, and in consequence fined two hundred pounds by the Court of Exchequer. I accuse no individuals. I produce facts of public notoriety, the objects of public taste. I have tasted no London porter of late years, that of the new breweries excepted, which has not suffered the new and additional adulteration. Unfortunately, sometimes the bottom of the cask must come to one's share; and whenever that is my case at supper time, I am sure to be affected in the urinary passages, and with disturbed sleep, startings, and terrible dreams in the night, and by heat in the stomach, and *nausea* in the morning. I doubt not, but many patients are affected in a similar way, without entertaining the least suspicion of the cause. But I have suffered still more, and more permanently, from accidentally drinking of the beer of a certain country brewhouse, in which, I could plainly

plainly distinguish the flavour of the Indian berry, and which I am not likely to forget since I once spoiled a whole guile of ale, by making an experiment with that deleterious drug.

Genuine, fine and well-brewed malt liquor, under whatever name, is not only extremely nutritious and exhilarating, and calculated to promote the energy and continuance of muscular exertion, but also medicinal in cases of debility and waste, and the sovereign beverage for replenishing the exhaustion of the lactiferous breast. Of what immense national consequence then is it, to have our public brewing conducted with good faith, and our national beer genuine! Can even prejudice, indolence, and credulity, suppose, that the health and strength of the people have received no deterioration from the miserable, watery slip-slop, nicknamed porter, with which they have been drenched so long? Is it no injury to the human constitution, to be daily, and in some instances hourly, swallowing drugs, and even those, to say the least, of an unwholesome nature? Poisons may be given to operate slowly, and insensibly, and with indecisive effects. The best and most pleasant London beer which we had, until of late, was, according to my experience, that species which has long passed under the denomination of *hock*, or *stout*; I mean that which was brewed entire, and not merely compounded of ale and stale porter. In former days, we could bottle even small beer, with success, and a most refreshing drink it made for dog-day use; but I have at various late periods, attempted in vain, to bottle common porter, excepting for the purpose of vinegar.

Let me be understood as having described the porter of the worst of times—but the state of those times, merely factitious and political, formed no valid or decent apology, for destroying the health and breaking down the stamina of Englishmen. I am ready to acknowledge, that the common drink has been since far more substantial and salubrious, both from a sense of fairness and justice in the brewers, and from the salutary competition of the new houses. Indeed, in this way alone, those houses have rendered a most important and radical service to the public. In fact, there existed no possible remedy for the public, but through the powerful and generally successful influence of property and capital, exerted in opposition to that over-grown aristocracy of capitalists, by which the public was at once governed and oppressed. From such a majority of the public houses being bought up, and the property of the brewers, that concern partook very much of the nature of a monopoly, although in no degree so much, as that still more extended and opulent concern the Malt Distillery. As to the prevention of the adulteration of beer by legal penalties, it is futile, although it partakes somewhat more of common sense, than the laws against gambling.

The idea of subscription brewhouses, on the plan of engaging to brew none but genuine beer, is by no means a new one. It had arisen in the fertile mind of my old and patriotic friend, Mr. Sheriff Phillips, as I recollect, from a conversation which passed between us some years ago. The scheme could never have been carried into effect at a more fortunate and promising crisis. Beer had been notoriously worse, than ever before known in England, and the brewers, at the same time, making princely fortunes. Population, and by consequence consumption, were rapidly increasing. Traders in general, are said not to be very squeamish and mealy-mouthed about an oath, although there may not be a *damned soul*, (See Sir Robert Wilson's most excellent Pamphlet,) at the Excise Office as well as at the Custom House. But I approve of that test, held out by all the new houses, of the genuineness of their commodity. In one or two instances, the oath was vaguely and improperly worded. Where is the brewer who would not swear that his beer contained *no unwholesome ingredients?* Interest goes a vast way towards conviction, and a man might very easily bring himself to believe even *cocculus indicus* wholesome. The oath, I believe, now generally excludes every auxiliary to the malt and hops, and it is the only security which the public can take.

Such of the new beers as I have tasted, my palate and stomach have approved to be good sound, wholesome drink, and well adapted to support the powers of the labourer. Some have not been so pleasant as I could have wished, which ought to form a great object of attention with the concerned. The public taste demands a temptation in that way, which it is of much importance to gratify; and one mode of doing it will be to afford the drink as much age as possible before it be sent out. Although a good

a good and wholesome taste be gaining ground among the people, I am sorry to say that the old leven has a vast majority yet, so difficult is it to remove the prejudices either of mental or bodily affection. Time will discover whether Englishmen can be induced once more to prefer genuine beer; which preference becoming general, all the brewhouses must adopt the improved plan; on the contrary, should the old and vicious taste predominate, the new houses must pocket their oath, abandon their plans, and contribute to poison, in order to please, the people. All depends upon themselves.

Query as to the authenticity of the following:—It stands in my Diary, but without the authority, that Sir Edward Hyde, afterwards Earl of Clarendon, married the widow of a brewer, who had employed him professionally as a lawyer. This widow had been a poor Welsh servant girl, married to the brewer. The issue of her second marriage with Lord Clarendon, was the Lady Ann Hyde, married to James Duke of York, and mother of Queen Anne. This fact being correct, good Queen Anne was the grand daughter of a poor Welsh girl; a thing by all means to be told at Hammersmith and Brentford, by way of encouragement to those troops of ancient British ladies, by whose never ceasing exertions the staple articles of these places are transported to their market.

I claim the honour, Mr. Editor, of being one of your original correspondents, and most earnest well-wishers,

July 10, 1807. QUI QUONDAM.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LYCÆUM OF ANCIENT LITERATURE.—No. XII.

SILIUS ITALICUS.

IT is impossible not to reflect on the short duration of a true taste in poetry among the Romans. From the time of Lucretius to that of Statius, was no more than about one hundred and forty-seven years; and if we may venture to pronounce so rigorous a sentence, we would say, that the Romans can boast of but eight poets, Terence, Lucretius, Catullus, Virgil, Horace, Tibullus, Propertius, and Phædrus. These only can be called legitimate models of just thinking and fine writing. Succeeding authors, as it happens in all countries, resolving to be original and new, and to avoid the imputation of copying, become disturbed and unnatural—by endeavouring to open a new path, they desert simplicity and truth. Wearied with common and obvious beauties, they have recourse to remote and artificial decoration. Thus it was that the age of Demetrius Phalereus succeeded that of Demosthenes, and the false glitter of the court of Tiberius so soon followed the simplicity of that of Augustus. Among the various causes, however, that have been assigned why poetry and the arts have more eminently flourished in some ages and nations, than in others, few have been satisfactory and adequate. What solid reason can be given why the Romans, who so happily imitated the Greeks in many respects, could yet never excel in Tragedy, though so fond of theatrical spectacles? Or why the Greeks, so fruitful in every species of poetry, yet produced but one Epic poet? while on the other hand, modern Italy can shew two or three illustrious Epic writers, yet has no Sophocles, Euripides, or Menander;* and France, with only one Epopœa, has carried dramatic poetry so high in Corneille, Racine, and Moliere.

Our observation on the early and rapid degeneracy among the poets of Rome, is no where better exemplified than in the author who now demands our consideration.

Caius Silius Italicus, was born in the reign of Tiberius, but the year of his birth, and the place of his nativity, are alike uncertain. His family was noble, and it is commonly supposed that he derived his surname either from a town in Spain, called Italica, or from Confinium in Italy, which, according to Strabo, had the name of Italica given to it, during the Social War. On his arrival at Rome, he pursued the study and practice of the bar; and by a close imitation of Cicero and his manner of pleading, he became a celebrated advocate and an accomplished orator. His merit and character raised him to the highest honours, and he obtained the consulate in the year of the death of Nero. He was pro-consul in Asia under Vespasian, where his conduct was honourable to himself, and useful to the province which he governed. He returned with unblemished credit, and justly acquired opulence to spend the remainder of his days in Italy. The little that it may be ne-

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* Whatever may be the merit of Maffei, Alfieri, and Goldoni, they are not sufficiently known out of their own country, to form an exception to what we have stated above.

cessary

cessary further to say of this writer, and indeed all that we know of him with certainty, is comprised in the following extract of a letter from the younger Pliny, to Caninius Rufus, (lib. 3. Epist. 7.) as translated by Lord Orrery.

"I am just now told that Silius Italicus has starved himself to death, at his country house near Naples. The cause was his health. He suffered so much by a cancerous humour, which was become absolutely incurable, that he grew weary of life and hastened his own end with a constancy not to be moved. He was happy to the last day, except in the loss of the younger of his two sons; however, he left the elder, the worthier man of the two, in a flourishing, and even in a consular state. He had sullied his character in the time of Nero—he was thought to have accused several persons officiously. But under the favour of Vitellius, he behaved himself wisely and with great humanity. He acquired a large share of glory from his Asiatic pro-consulship, and expunged the blots of his former severity by a commendable retreat. He lived among the great without power, and without envy. He was much respected and much visited. He wrote verses with more pains and exactness than wit, and now and then, to try the opinion of mankind, he repeated some of his works in public. At length, he retired from Rome, his age prompting him to such a resolution, and settled himself in Campania, nor stirred from thence even upon the accession of a new prince to the throne. The emperor deserves the highest applause for giving such a liberty, and Italicus no less for daring to use it. He was much taken with all fine things, in which he was guided by appetite rather than judgment. He had several villas in the same country, and neglected the old as soon as he became enamoured of a new purchase. He had in each villa a great number of books, statues, and pictures; and these he not only enjoyed but adored. The statue of Virgil held the first place in his veneration. He celebrated the birth-day of that poet with greater solemnity than his own, especially at Naples, where he visited Virgil's tomb, with the same reverence as if it had been a temple. In this tranquil state of life he outlived his seventy-five years, rather with a delicate than an infirm constitution, and as he was the last consul made by Nero, so he died the last of all the consuls appointed by Nero." Silius is also more than once celebrated by Martial,* and complimented by him on the number and peculiar felicity of his possessions. But it was much easier to be proprietor of Tusculum, and the owner of a farm, that once belonged to the poet of Mantua, than to succeed to the talents and reputation of Cicero or Virgil."

By the English critics, the minor poets of Greece and Rome have seldom been sufficiently noticed; and Silius, in particular, has been almost entirely overlooked. In France, two respectable scholars have commented on this author, but with very different sentiments. Lefebvre de Villebrune,† a man of a lively and impetuous fancy, in his zeal for the poet he has adopted, has not scrupled to call him *divine*, and considers him not at all inferior to Virgil. M. Clement,‡ on the other hand, has appealed with indignation from such exaggerated praise, and falling into the other extreme, has censured the poem as trifling, inconsistent, and even absurd. Ernesti and Ruperti have condemned these opinions as equally erroneous, and have not been influenced by either. The question as to what is, and what is not, an epic poem, was revived with tedious formality. Whilst all maintained it to be of the essence of an epic, that the argument should be one and entire, and exhibit but one principal personage from whom the main action or chief events should be naturally deduced, some thought they perceived this unity sufficiently preserved in the character of Annibal; others, who saw in the poem a number of incidents detached from the exploits of Annibal, have assigned to it the vague and indefinite appellation of an historical poem, or poetical narrative, founded on real events.§ It is known that the subject of the poem is the second Punic War, as related in the third Decade of Livy, and it includes all the principal events of that war from the siege of Saguntum, to the defeat of Annibal, and the conquest of Carthage. The destruction of Saguntum, the passage of the Alps, the actions at Trebia and Thrasymenus, the defeat at Cannæ, and at length the victory at Zama, which effected such a change in the fortune of the war, and produced the subversion of a

* Lib. 2. Ep. 49. Lib. 7. Ep. 62. Lib. 6. Ep. 64. Lib. 11. Ep. 49.

† Pref. to Paris edit. of Sil. Ital.

‡ Essais de Critique sur la Litt. Anc. et Mod. Amst. 1785

§ Even Vossius has classed Sil. Ital. among historical writers.

republic

republic so long the rival of Rome, were no doubt great and splendid events. The numerous examples of military virtue, patient perseverance, heroic courage, and hazardous enterprise, presented to the imagination of Silius a series of brilliant achievements, peculiarly adapted to the epopœa. A selection of the most prominent facts, connected with the defeat of Annibal, and the ultimate triumph of the Romans, with a judicious interpolation of those auxiliary graces of fiction and machinery which the laws of the epic admit, might have formed an interesting and pleasing poem. But Silius has adhered too servilely to the order of historical narrative. Whatever is to be found in the prose of Livy, of sieges, battles and marches, may be seen recorded in the measured verse of Silius. The objection that we have already to the Pharsalia, applies almost in the same degree to the poem now under consideration. The action was not sufficiently remote from the age in which Silius wrote, to admit of that grandeur of machinery which a subject of a more fabulous nature, or of greater antiquity, would have been susceptible As well might a modern select the naval exploits of a Nelson, or the campaigns of Napoleon, as fit objects for the Epic Muse. Every circumstance of the Punic wars being familiar to the Romans from the full and authentic relations of Polybius and Livy, restrained the poet from those necessary fictions, and episodic descriptions, which give life to the Iliad and Æneid. If indeed the idea of a mere historical poem could be maintained distinct from the epopœa, that of Silius might not be without its merit and use. There is undoubtedly this difference between the historian and the poet, that the narration of Livy forms a solid and compact body, connected in all its parts, and complete in itself, while in Silius we see so many *disjecta membra* irregularly deduced, but relating to the same facts, and celebrating the same characters, so that to repeat an observation of the learned Ernesti, were the writings of Polybius, Appian, and Livy, to be by any possible accident lost, we might still have recourse for historical information to the poem of Italicus.

Let us now see what degree of poetical ornament Silius has infused into his subject and style. In his management of both, he has implicitly followed those rules of the epopœa, which were considered as laws in his time, and sanctioned by the numerous examples in Homer, and in Virgil. As it is the peculiar property of heroic verse to embellish with the charms of poetry those events most likely to excite admiration, and animate the mind to generous sentiments, he has occasionally endeavoured to vary the uniformity of his narrative. For instance, Annibal, having taken Saguntum, resolves to pass the Alps and march to Rome. Silius, in imitation of the manner of Homer, of invoking the assistance of the gods in all difficult emergencies, imagines that Jupiter sends Mercury to appear before Annibal, and excite him to pursue his march to Rome. Venus complains of the success of the Carthaginian hero, but is consoled in hearing of the future grandeur of the Romans, (lib. 3.) In another part of the poem where Annibal is mentioned as on his march, the poet, in close imitation of Homer, minutely describes the different nations of which his army is composed. In the eighth book he enumerates in a similar manner, the forces of the Romans. In the thirteenth book, Scipio visits the infernal regions like Ulysses in the Odyssey, and Æneas in the Æneid. Other specimens of his machinery are to be found in different parts of the poem; but it must be observed, that they are all professed imitations of former poets, and give Silius not the smallest claim to originality, or merit of invention.

It will be easy to form a judgment of the style of Silius, by recurring to what we have already said concerning the general character of the poem. With a view to its decoration, he collected whatever the art of Greece or Rome had adopted for the embellishment of an epic; uniformity of style, therefore, was not to be expected. His peculiar characteristic is variety, contrary to that equable and steady current which we admire in Virgil. This variety arises principally from his frequent imitations of other authors. Virgil was content with borrowing from the Greeks, but Silius appears to have adopted without scruple the sentiments and manner of both Greek and Roman writers. To form a correct opinion of his merit, we must not criticise his poem as a whole, but select those parts most conspicuous for beauty or elegance. In the narrative part, which is indeed seldom interrupted by episodes, he in general maintains the gravity and dignity suited to the epic; and considering the frequent helps of which he freely availed himself, he has preserved a perspicuity

spicuity and order not to be found in Lucan or Statius. His characters are stately, and his sentiments are just and pleasing. His descriptions are sometimes bold, and the images are poetical; but the expression, the colouring is weak, and often spiritless. He has none of that enthusiastic fire, which animates every line of Homer. He had before him the elegance, the richness, and the rapidity of style so conspicuous in Livy. He had only, therefore, to give a poetical colouring to the language of the historian; but it frequently happens, that in endeavouring to escape the imputation of following too closely the narrative of Livy, he substitutes obscurity for brevity, profusion for richness, and tameness for elegance. He possessed many of the qualifications necessary to form a poet; but in aiming at the correctness of Virgil, he is cold and declamatory; his figures are without life, and his style vapid and flat. But as he also sometimes displays a degree of eloquence and elegance, worthy of the Augustan age, it may be said of him as of Statius, that he has not merited the absolute neglect which has attended his poem. The student may peruse him with pleasure and advantage, if he be under the guidance of a sagacious master, who will teach him to discriminate between the good and the bad.

The poem lay for many ages unknown and unsuspected. It is generally agreed that Poggio, the Florentine, discovered a copy in the monastery of St. Gall, near Constance, at the time of the great council held in that city in the fourteenth century. To him we are also indebted for the discovery of Lucretius, Quintilian, Manilius, Valerius Flaccus, and many others who had so long been mouldering in their neglected repositories. Poggio, writing to his friend Guarini, of Verona, says, "The monastery of St. Gall is about twenty miles from Constance. Some of us being disposed to relax our minds from the cares of business, we proceeded to the abbey, where we understood the library contained a great number of books and manuscripts. We soon discovered a copy of Quintilian, entire and unhurt, though greatly disfigured by the dust. There we likewise found Silius Italicus, &c. &c. and a Treatise on the eight Orations of Cicero, by Q. Asconius Pedianus, a most eloquent writer, mentioned by Quintilian."* This letter (dated the 17th of January, 1417) is undoubtedly genuine, and corroborated by other letters, which passed among the many contemporary and illustrious men, who contributed so much to the revival of letters in Italy. Petrarch, who it is well known wrote a Poem, entitled, *Africa*, which embraces the same events celebrated by Silius, died in 1374, more than forty years before the date of Poggio's letter. We are at a loss therefore to account for the positive terms in which Lefebvre de Villabrune* declares his conviction, from the perusal of the Africa, that Petrarch was in possession of a copy of Silius; and notwithstanding the contrary opinions of Lyl. Gyraldus, Drakenborch, and the Baron de la Bastie,† asserts that Petrarch, thus possessing a copy which he considered as unique, availed himself of it in the composition of his own poem, and was willing to conceal it in order to preserve his own reputation; but this opinion cannot be maintained consistently with facts so well ascertained, nor with the character of Petrarch. His genius did not require help from the magination or labours of another. And did the circumstances of the case admit of the supposition, that he could be guilty of so disingenuous a proceeding, he has been severely punished by the judgment of posterity, which, while it has bestowed everlasting fame on his Sonnets, and triumphs, has disregarded the Africa,‡ and his other Latin compositions. We have neither time nor space to enter into a comparison of the two poems of Silius and Petrarch, so as to trace their coincidence, but we recommend it to our readers as a curious circumstance in the annals of literature.

The series of the early editions will be found regularly deduced in the preface of Drakenborch, and a correct and chronological list in that of Ernesti. The following are among the most valuable curious.

Silius Italicus, de bello Punico. Romæ, 1471, curis Andreæ Aleriensis et Pomponii Lati.

Silius Italicus, Romana princeps edit. fol. 1471, cum Calpurnio et Hesiodo; per Conr. Schweynheim et Arnold. Pannartz. There were three other editions printed

* See Drakenborch's Preface.

* In his Preface to the Paris edit. of Sil. Ital. 1781.

† Mem. de l'Acad. des Inscript. tom. 15.

‡ Yet it was for the composition of the Africa, that Petrarch received the honours of the Capitol.

at Rome, 1471, 1471. 1480; the third does not appear to have been known to Maittaire.

Silius Italicus, per Damian. Benessam; this edition is praised by Drakenborch.

Silius Italicus, Heinsii.

Silius Italicus, Christ. Cellarii et Arn. Drakenborch. Traj. 1695.

Silius Italicus, curante Arn. Drakenborch. Traj. 1717; a very celebrated edition.

Silius Italicus, curante Io. Bapt. Lefebvre de Villebrune. Par. 1781, 8vo. He certainly took great pains to collate the former editions; but he is rash and unfounded in many of his conjectures, and speaks with unmerited contempt of the learned German editors who preceded him.

Silius Italicus, cura Ernesti, 2 vols. Lips. 1791-2. It contains a valuable disquisition on the merit of Silius.

Silius Italicus, cum notis Ruperti, 2 vols. Gotting. 1795, a critical and valuable edition.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

Some ACCOUNT *of the* LIFE *of* CARDINAL STEPHEN BORGIA. *By* FATHER PAULIN DE ST. BARTHELEMY.

STEPHEN Borgia, cardinal of the Roman church, bearing the title of St. Clement, prefect of the congregation de propaganda fide, &c. &c., was born on the third of December, 1731, at Veletri, formerly the capital of the country inhabited by the Volsci, and at present one of the finest cities of Italy. The same city likewise boasts of having given birth to Octavius Augustus, whose meekness, benificence, and liberality, Stephen endeavoured to imitate; and in order the better to impress on his mind the remembrance of his virtues, he caused a marble statue of that emperor to be erected in the vestibule of his palace.

The family of Borgia is of Spanish extraction; but we are ignorant of the cause which led them to abandon their country for Italy.

The subject of the present memoir passed the first years of his life, under the immediate care of his father Camillo Borgia, by whom he was taught the rudiments of geography and numismatics. Scarcely had he passed his infancy, when he was sent, about 1740, to Fermo, to Alexander Borgia, his uncle, whose pupil he became. His chief study was at first sacred and profane history. Under such an able master, however, he was not confined merely to store up in his memory a knowledge of dates, facts, and events; but was accustomed to investigate the causes, the motives and the end of human actions; and thus was laid the foundation of that vast knowledge, and profound erudition displayed even in his most early productions. He afterwards gave himself up to the study of philosophy, and particularly of logic and metaphysics.

He obtained a degree in 1750, being then only in the 19th year of his age. During the same year he was received into the academy of Cortona, and presented to the public a work entitled: *Monumento di Papa Giovanni XVI; Roma*, 1750. This work, while it displayed the extent of his abilities, gave to the learned world a presentiment of what he would one day become. To this first production worthy of a riper age, succeeded a dissertation inserted in the *Ephemerides literariæ* of 1751, under the title of *Dissertazione sopra un antica iscrizione vinvenuta nell' isola de Malta, nel* 1749.

Towards the end of 1752, he was admitted a member of the Academy of Philology at Fermo; and about the same period published his History of the Town of Tadino, in Umbria. Stephen Borgia was already well known to the learned men of his age; several of whom, and among others Gori, were his intimate friends.

These literary labours did not, however, divert him from more abstruse studies; he defended with much celebrity several public theses, and soon after took his degree as Doctor of Divinity.

Like many others, his ambition was not yet, however, sufficiently gratified; and this title, which he regarded as merely nominal, did not tend to make him relax in his studies. He pursued them, on the contrary, with increased ardour, particularly the investigation of antique medals and antient manuscripts, to obtain which he spared neither trouble nor expence.

It was at this period he conceived the idea of forming a private museum in his palace,

palace, which he successively enriched by some of the greatest curiosities of antiquity.

About the same time (1754), he lost one of his uncles, *Fabricius* Borgia, whose funeral oration he pronounced, and which was printed at Velletri, in 1754

In 1755, Stephen Borgia was appointed secretary to the Society of Philology at Fermo; he extended and consolidated the rights and privileges of this society; and during the time he was connected with it, read several dissertations, two of which have been printed.

Such were the pursuits in which our young scholar was engaged, whilst under the more immediate care of his uncle. During the whole time he remained at Fermo, he constantly frequented the first literary circles in that city, and was a daily visitor at the house of *Clara Spinuccia*, of whose genius and talents he was an enthusiastic admirer. Having followed into Germany Xavier Augustus, Prince of Saxony, whom she married, she returned in 1792 to Fermo, where Borgia, already nominated a cardinal, went to see her. She was the only woman, in whose society he ever experienced any pleasure.

In 1756, young Borgia left Fermo in order to finish his education at Rome, and with this view was placed in a seminary appropriated to the young nobility. He distinguished himself by assiduous application, and by the production of several learned dissertations. In this way he conciliated the friendship of the rector D'Erba, and afterwards of Visconti, his successor, both of whom recommended him to the Pope. Their friendship thus proved the first cause of the elevation of the cardinal.

Young Borgia formed an intimacy with the most celebrated characters of his time, particularly with the Marquis Socatelli, and the Chevalier Jerome Vettori, from whom he received much information on Greek and Roman archæology, which tended to perfect his knowlege on this science. By this acquaintance, as honourable as useful, his mind and judgment acquired maturity; and aided by a natural sagacity, he soon was able to understand the greater part of the ancient monuments, to ascertain their age, and to explain them. His merit soon recommended him to the Academy of Palermo and the Literary Society of Alessandria, who enrolled his name among their members and associates. A short time after, in 1751, he had the degree of Doctor of the Canon Law conferred on him, and he engaged eagerly in the study of the privileges of the Pope and the Romish church, of which he always proved himself a zealous defender.

In the same year, having been appointed to preach before Benedict XIV, this circumstance fortunately procured him the favour of that Pope, who, knowing how to appreciate merit, bestowed on him a testimony of his esteem by admitting him the same year into the College of Prelates.

After having passed about three years in this situation, he felt himself and was deemed by others capable of filling some public employment. His probity, the purity of his morals, the extreme mildness of his character, and the qualities he so eminently possessed of conciliating the good will of all who approached him, procured for him, towards the end of 1759, the appointment of governor of the town and duchy of Benevento.

Borgia exercised his new employment with equal honour and ability. He principally endeavoured to increase useful knowledge, and to forward beneficial institutions, to administer justice personally, to ornament the city where he resided, and to maintain, as far as was in his power, peace and good order among the people; always diffident of his own abilities, but especially of the weakness of human nature, he held every day, in a country house, at a little distance from his residence, a sort of privy council, where the most important questions were discussed, and where after the most mature deliberations he drew up rules for their conduct. The magistrates of whom this council was composed, were few in number, but they were the most enlightened men of the province. He occupied himself, with equal zeal, respecting what concerned police and good order; and that he might tread securely in this doubtful and difficult path, he associated with himself in this department of administration an upright man, of a strong and cultivated mind, and who was known in the literary world by some small but useful treatises. By these and similar means, did this able governor repress vice, patronize virtue, and establish every where safety and tranquillity.

Convinced that agriculture constituted the principal wealth of the territory of Benevento, he omitted nothing to encourage and extend it; but he chiefly directed the views of the inhabitants to the culture of corn, endeavouring by every means

means in his power to persuade them, that, though the cultivation of the fields does not produce such immediate or immense gains, as maritime commerce, yet that it affords a much more permanent and frequently a more certain resource.

The following event soon justified this principle. In 1764, a dreadful scarcity occurred in a part of Italy, and was particularly felt in the kingdom of Naples. The foresight of Borgia, however preserved the whole duchy of Benevento, from this scourge.

The means he employed for this purpose, were extremely simple; and which, in similar circumstances, it is the duty of every magistrate to adopt. An enlightened economist, he prohibited under the most severe penalties the selling of warm or new-baked bread; as he knew from experience, that it requires a much greater quantity of bread in this state to satisfy the appetite than of that which has been kept for a few days. The object of this wise decree was to lessen the avidity of the people for this necessary article of diet; and the event justified his expectations.

The inhabitants of Benevento were astonished and grateful at having thus lived in a state of comparative abundance in the midst of famine; and the senate as the interpreter of their wishes, determined to commemorate this event by a Latin inscription upon marble, which was placed upon the outward façade of the town-house.

Not content with having rendered the Beneventines happy by his wise administration, he also contributed to the splendour of their city by his attention to the antique monuments, and particularly by writing its history, for the composition of which he collected the most authentic materials. The zeal he displayed for the honour of the Beventines, and his anxious desire to add to their glory procured from them a fresh testimony of their gratitude. They caused an inscription to be placed in the senate-house, expressive of their sense of the high honour he had conferred on them.

The manner of his life, when in power, at Benevento, may serve as an example to all governors. Wisely careful of his time, he never lost it by frequenting festivals, and places of public amusement. Wholly devoted to the duties of his station, he was constantly occupied with the means of rendering his administration useful. The firmness of his character; and still more the purity of his manners, gave him an absolute ascendancy over the minds of the people; which he had not much difficulty to maintain. Vigilant in the conduct of public affairs, precise, but frank in his answers, exact in keeping his promises, whether written, or verbal, he conciliated the respect and esteem of the great, who, convinced of the justice of his views, and the solidity of his principles voluntarily concurred in any measures he proposed for the good of the country. He experienced, on their part, neither obstacles nor jealousy.

Though active in the detection of crimes, the natural mildness of his character sometimes impelled him to moderate and soften the punishment of the guilty: but it was only when this measure could be attended with no danger to society; for he never lost sight of the words of Polybius: " It is by rewards, chastisements, or punishments, that just and wise magistrates preserve cities, states, and in a word the human species from general anarchy."

No sooner had he returned to Rome than he was nominated secretary to the Congregation of Indulgencies and Relics. This new dignity, more honourable, than laborious, allowed him time to resume his studies. It was at this period, that he conceived the project of a great work, and began to collect the materials necessary for its execution. Full of this idea, he travelled to several cities situated on the shores of the Mediterranean and Adriatic seas, examined their annals with care, and collected in this excursion more than three hundred records, not previously known, by the help of which he proposed to compile " The Maritime History of the Ecclesiastical States."

In 1769, he published the third and last volume of his History of Benevento.

The following year he was appointed Secretary to the Propaganda. This office, which required constant activity and great capability of research, afforded a still more favourable occasion of displaying his genius. With a view to instruct himself concerning the duties of his situation as well as to extend his knowledge, he studied and investigated the archives of the congregation, and was employed six successive years in arranging some dissertations calculated to throw much light on the history and records of the Latin church.

Christianity, it is well known, prevailed for several centuries in the East. Borgia,

gia, who was well acquainted with the history, as well as the language of these countries, had remarked that there was still much obscurity and uncertainty upon several points respecting the dogmas and discipline of the church, particularly the ceremony of extreme unction, which afforded him matter for a dissertation. It was immediately succeeded by another, written also in Latin, under the title of *Compendium Ordinis Alexandrini,* &c.

For some years he appeared to rest from his labours, and gave nothing to the world, until 1783, when he published a Coptic Fragment.

Always active in the pursuit of knowledge, the learned prelate turned his attention towards Egypt, that land abounding in ancient monuments, many of which he had brought to Rome and Velletri, as well as several manuscripts. This laudable curiosity excited that of several other learned men, who imitated his example.

His zeal for sacred and profane knowledge made him particularly careful of the College of Urban, dependant on the Propaganda; it received its name from Urban VIII. who founded it in 1627. He also paid great attention to the library, which he enriched with several foreign manuscripts. He was too enlightened to display any partiality in the treatment of the pupils. His solicitude for their improvement did not cease with their attendance on his instructions. On the termination of their studies, and when about to return to their homes, Borgia supplied them liberally with books, and even carried his paternal regard so far as to furnish them with letters full of solid advice and instruction.

In 1788, at the solicitation of Pius VI. he composed the History of the Sovereignty of the Popes over the Two Sicilies.

He was, during eighteen years, secretary to the Propaganda, and inspector-general of the bishops in the College of Prelates. It was chiefly during this space of time that he collected the principal materials for his museum at Velletri. The correspondence and intimate connection which he always maintained with the pupils educated in the College of Urban, and the missionaries of different countries, contributed much to favour his design.

It was thus that, while living in retirement at Rome, he penetrated, so to speak, by the assistance of his friends, into remote countries, and procured from them a rich booty. He was so urgent and persuasive, that he in some measure inspired them with an ardour which enabled them to surmount every difficulty; to ascend mountains almost inaccessible, to traverse seas and immense desarts, to undertake the most perilous journies, and, in a word, to despise danger of every kind, in order to gratify his thirst for science. The zeal of Borgia experienced considerable opposition even from learned men. Several of them regarded him as an ideot and a madman, and it appeared to them highly blameable and ridiculous that a prelate should *consecrate himself to the worship of demons, and import their images at a vast expence.* As if, in fact, they only saw devils in the idols of every nation, and in their mythological monuments; as if it were contrary to the principles of religion to study the history of the world.

Besides, how is it possible to refute and combat the ignorance of those whom we suppose blind: how is it possible to bring conviction to the mind of those who believe in error, if their instructors be ignorant of the bases and nature of their belief? It is, then, necessary to be acquainted with their doctrines, and this knowledge can best be acquired by means of their mythological monuments.

Borgia, however, paid no attention to these foolish clamours, but persevered in the same line of conduct, and waited patiently for the reward of his efforts. His hopes were at last crowned with success. A reformed Franciscan, named Father Angelo Antonio, of Bergamo, sent him several Coptic manuscripts, among which were the precious fragments of St. Coluthus the Martyr, and of St. John the Evangelist, all procured from Nekkad, a city of Upper Egypt. It was now that the envious were reduced to silence. It was now, that, emboldened by success, he set no bounds to his desires. He caused a strict search to be made for the imperial coins of Alexandria, and a great number of others of several cities of Egypt, such as Arsinoë, Coptos, Cynopolis, Diospolis, Heliopolis, Lycopolis, Marcotis, Memphis, Pelusium, &c. &c. They also collected for him precious stones, calcedonies, amethysts, agates, marble, alabaster, porphyry, basalt, manuscripts on papyrus, mummies, sculptures on sycamore; till at length he collected round him, at Veletri, all the curious productions of nature and art that Egypt could produce. Among other curiosities, he received a species of glass money,

money, of a very elegant form, in which the tribute to the Roman emperors was paid by the Egyptians.

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His solicitude for the propagation of religion equalled his taste for the fine arts. He believed it possible to diffuse instruction, by means of Christianity, among barbarous nations. It was by his efforts that, in 1772, a Catholic Catechism made its appearance from the press of the Propaganda, written in the Malabar language by R. P. Clement, a barefooted Carmelite, who was the companion of Father Paulin in his mission to Malabar. In 1775 it appeared in the Portuguese, and in 1778 in the Mahratta tongue. Cajetano Montegatio, a Milanese, published it in 1785, in the Barma dialect; and in 1786 it was printed in the Peguan, Madagascarian, and Ethiopian languages. To him we are also indebted for the Armenian, Barma, or Boma, Ethiopian, or Abyssinian alphabets, as well as that composed of a mixture of the Hebrew with the Samaritan, and Rabbinical, those of Malabar, Thibet, &c.

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Such wise and enlightened measures could not but produce the happiest effects. In the short space of three years, he extinguished the debts of the hospitals, rendered them salubrious, augmented their revenues, and thereby generously contributed to aid the cause of religion, morals, and social order. His foresight and humanity went still farther. Without mentioning the many foundlings whom he collected together, and placed under the care of nurses; he sent agents into the towns and villages, in order to find out all the poor females, and marry them to labourers, to each of whom he gave a portion. When they met with any one, whose age or ugliness inspired disgust, a double portion was given to those who consented to marry them. Such actions require no encomiums; to dwell upon them would only weaken their interest.

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After drawing over to his side as many individuals as possible, he placed sentinels in various parts of the city, appointed strong patroles, dispersed every where trusty agents, in one word, he put himself in such a state, as to prevent a revolt, or stifle it in its birth. Naturally affable, he was complaisant to all those who approached him; but though easy of access, he preserved that firmness which was necessary to disconcert the designs of the ill-intentioned. What, however, contributed most effectually to overawe the insurgents, was the high estimation in which he was held by the public, as well as the great respect they attached to the office of dictator; circumstances which greatly augmented his strength and resources. He acquired such an ascendancy over the minds of the people, he governed with so much prudence, address and activity, that until the 15th of February, 1798, when the French army appeared at the gates of the city, Rome was not sullied by a single murder or crime.

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place, that all those who had taken any active share in the former government were imprisoned. This severity did not, however, continue long, for they were set at liberty on the 28th of the same month, but on the express condition that they should leave the Papal territory. All of them readily agreed to these terms; some of them retired to Sicily, while others went into Tuscany.

To defray the expence of the journey, Cardinal Borgia sold the greatest part of his moveable property, except his museum at Veletri. Perfectly resigned to his fate, he embarked in a small vessel, and landed with three of his companions at the port of Leghorn.

Upon landing, numerous friends, eager to anticipate his wants, were ready to receive him, but accustomed to a frugal and unostentatious mode of life, and unappalled with the prospect of the rigorous privations, with which he was threatened, he refused all aid and reserved for himself only a small sum sent him by his steward, believing it sufficient to enable him to reach Padua. He instantly took the route to Florence, to which place the companions of his misfortunes had already repaired.

The Museum of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, the public and private libraries, and the society of the most distinguished literary characters, diverted his mind for a few days, from the contemplation of his misfortunes. He afterwards went to Bologna, and from thence to Rovigo. Although he had the prudence to travel without pomp and retinue, he could not escape, during this journey, the insults of an enraged multitude, intoxicated with a false love of liberty. He nevertheless arrived in safety at Rovigo, where, sheltered from all danger, he recovered his usual vivacity; what, however, probably most contributed to produce this effect, was the company of the learned Arnold Speroni, Bishop of Atri, his early friend, at whose house he found a hospitable asylum. From Rovigo, he repaired to Venice, where he experienced the generosity of Frederick Munter. This celebrated Professor at Copenhagen, whom report had informed of the distress of the cardinal, hastened to transmit to him a hundred ducats, through the medium of a Danish merchant, with the promise of farther assistance.

Borgia, at last, reached Padua, where, in the palace of Arnold Speroni, he found himself perfectly at home. Free from all anxiety and care, he established as at Rome, a sort of academy, where the learned men of all nations assembled. In the midst of them, he endeavoured to forget the injustice of fortune. The time was spent in useful discussions, and literary conversation, which gave rise to many excellent works, several of which were dedicated to him, being regarded as the Mecenas of Italy.

Equally zealous for the support of the religion and the Holy See, as for the progress of letters and arts, he never lost sight of the affairs of the church. The Propaganda having been destroyed and its members dispersed, he was anxious to re-establish it under the auspices of Pius VI. then a prisoner at Valence; he wrote, with this view, to the priests educated in the congregation, intended to be sent on oriental missions, and at that period scattered throughout Italy. He invited them immediately to assemble at Padua, where he also solicited the presence of Cesar Brancadari, secretary to the Roman Propaganda. His object was to maintain and support the former establishment of missions, which the circumstances of the times seemed to threaten with approaching ruin. This new congregation, animated with greater zeal and spirit than the former, eagerly seconded the intentions of the cardinal. He conducted every thing with such wonderful activity, that in less than a month, thirteen new apostles of the faith were sent into different countries, and large sums of money transmitted to Asia and Africa. By his cares and through his advice, they also created new apostolic vicars, and endeavoured to re-animate the courage of the former missionaries. It was thus that he endeavoured to maintain in the Christian world that union of faith which he so much dreaded to see dissevered.

From the moment in which Pius VI. was deprived of his territories and power, the government of Rome changed according to circumstances; at first, the French, having become its masters, dictated laws to it. Afterwards the people, seduced by the vain phantom of liberty, longed to re-establish the ancient form of the Roman republic. It was then, that questors and consuls were seen with their fasces. It is well known, what benefit the citizens experienced under this precarious authority. In the train of these new masters, followed all the evils springing from anarchy; in a word, all the atrocious scenes, which had been committed in France, were re-acted

re-acted at Rome. In a short time the country was without industry, without commerce, or resources. A dreadful scarcity completed the public misery. What could a government effect, which inspired neither respect nor confidence, or which, deprived of all credit and resources, could not find within itself a sufficient force to overawe the ill-affected? Necessity obliged them to have recourse to Ferdinand IV. King of Naples, who took possession of Rome, and saved the inhabitants from despair, by opening to them the granaries of Sicily. It was this prince who restored the Roman territory to its lawful sovereign; and his troops commanded in the pontifical city when Pius VII. made his entry into it.

The first act of the new pope was to support the most urgent wants of the inhabitants; but it was also necessary to repair the other evils caused by anarchy. It was resolved to form an economical council composed of persons whose integrity might restore confidence between the sovereign and his subjects. Borgia was nominated its president.

This little senate of which he was the life and soul, was invested with very extensive powers. To repair the exhausted finances, to re-animate industry, to revive agriculture and the arts, to apportion the taxes in an equitable manner, and to secure their payment; to restore the purity of their coin, to liquidate the public debts; in a word, to re-establish abundance, and social order: such were the arduous duties imposed on him by the council, which he fulfilled with the greatest credit to himself. Among the number of decrees which were issued, and in which Borgia had the greatest share, two are particularly distinguishable; the one granting liberty of commerce, and the other obliging all ranks, indiscriminately, to pay the accustomed duties on entrance into the gates of Rome.

It is well known that political events had a powerful influence on religious opinions, and tended to modify the discipline of the church. The state of uncertainty and anxiety which affected the French and German clergy, gave rise to a number of delicate questions, necessary to be solved. From all quarters the holy see was consulted, and Borgia was charged to reply. In performing this service, he evinced the prudence and address which the circumstances required. For this purpose, it was necessary for him to procure, by every means in his power, old canons, and pontifical ordinances, as well as ancient records relative to the history of the church. He was far, however, from being dismayed; but believing it incumbent on him, as president of the council, to use all the dispatch necessary in an affair, wherein the general interest was concerned, he scarcely allowed himself any time for either meals or sleep. In order, however, that he might not exhaust his strength, and thus be disabled from proceeding in his duty, he indulged himself, during the day in a short repose, or engaged in some amusement.

Notwithstanding these laborious and multifarious occupations, he yet found sufficient time to act as President of the Congregation of the Index, or Board for licencing and prohibiting Books, and to direct its concerns.

Cardinal de Zelada, rector of the Roman college, having died in 1801, the pope, on the following year, appointed Borgia to succeed him, who willingly undertook an employment altogether conformable to his inclinations. It was truly surprising to behold a man who had so honourably terminated a long career, recommence it, so to speak, amidst a numerous circle of professors and students. Nor was it less so to hear him descant with all the energy of youth, and the experience of old age, upon the necessity of studying the Greek and Latin languages; to listen to his remarks on their purity and richness; to hear him point out the advantages to be derived from the study of logic, ethics, experimental philosophy, and theology.

Anxious for the promotion of useful learning in this college, he availed himself of every circumstance calculated to embellish and render it captivating.

Always occupied with useful schemes, it was about this period that Borgia endowed a professorship of the veterinary art, the first ever established at Rome. Two years before this period, he had succeeded Cardinal Gerdil, as president of the Propaganda, of which he had before been secretary. This was the last dignity conferred upon him.

Borgia possessing a good state of health, enjoyed in tranquillity the reward of his labours, and was preparing to publish his Maritime History of the States of the Holy See, when he received orders to accompany Pius VII. into France; his great age, the weakness of his lungs, the rigor of the season, and the fatigues inseparable from so long a journey, inspired him with

with the most serious alarms respecting its consequences.

Notwithstanding these gloomy forebodings, which he could not dissemble, he resolved to comply, induced equally, perhaps, by his desire of not disobliging the pope, as by his wish of visiting at Paris MM. Gaspard d'Anse de Villoison, Silvestre de Sacy, and A. L. Millin.

The retinue with which he set out left Rome the 3d of November, 1804. Scarcely had he arrived in Savoy, when he was seized with a troublesome cough, which might probably have been overcome had proper means been employed; but as he would listen to no advice, the malady became aggravated, and forced him to stop at Lyons, where he died on the twentieth day after leaving Rome.

His body, after being embalmed, lay in state during three days in the archiepiscopal palace. His funeral was celebrated with great pomp, and accompanied with the tolling of bells and the discharge of cannon. His remains, after having been carried in procession through all the public streets, were deposited in the metropolitan church, where the Abbé Bonnevie pronounced his funeral oration.

Thus lived Stephen Borgia, the ornament of the College of Cardinals, the uniform defender of the Romish church, the zealous patron of the arts and sciences, the Mæcenas of men of letters, the benefactor of his country, the pride and glory of his family; a man, in short, whose name is justly celebrated throughout Asia and Europe.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

THE TRIAL OF THE SEVEN BISHOPS.

THE expences attending the trials of the seven bishops in the reign of James II. amounted to 609*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* which were defrayed by an assessment at the rate of 6*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* for every 100*l.* of their episcopal incomes, which were valued in the following manner.

	£.	s.	d.
The Archbishop of Canterbury 4000*l.* per. annum.	260	16	8
Bishop of St. Asaph, 700*l.*	45	12	11
Ely, 2,000*l.* .	120	8	4
Chichester, 770*l.*	50	3	8½
Bath and Wells, 900*l.*	58	8	6½
Peterborough, 630*l.*	41	2	1½
Bristol, 350*l.* .	22	16	5¼
	609	8	9

Their counsel were, Sir Francis Pemberton: M. P. Pollexfen; Sir George Treby; Sir Creswell Levinz; Mr. Somers; Mr. Bedford; Mr. Finch; and Sir Rober Sawyer. The two last refused their fees of twenty guineas each. The whole of the lawyers fees' was 240*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*

CADMUS.

A native of Tortola composed in 1792, a work entitled Cadmus, which was printed at Philadelphia the following year. Its object is to substitute a new alphabet for that now in use. Additional characters are suggested for *th*, *dh*, *ng*, *sh*, and *wh*; and, in the author's opinion, he thus diminishes the extent, and ascertains the pronunciation of every sentence in the language.

Certainly the two great principles to be adhered to in the reformation of language are abbreviation, and analogy. Whatever word can be shortened, without becoming less intelligible, thereby saves labour to every future reader, writer and printer. Whatever word can be withdrawn from among the anomalous, and placed among the regular words of a language, is instantly declined and inflected aright by the children and the ignorant. Abbreviation mends language for the learned; and analogy for the illiterate.

The author of Cadmus, Dr. W. Thornton, very rationally proposes, that small and capital letters should differ only in size, not in form.

CHARING-CROSS.

This appellation is commonly spelled, as if it were corrupted from Chairing-cross, and described as a place where the members for Westminster were *chaired*. Probably it derives from Sharing-cross, and designates the site of a cross, where two roads *share*, or divide. This use of the word *share* may be still traced in *plough-share*, *share-bone*, and in Milton's

"Deep entering *shar'd*
All his right side."

TO LEAD APES IN HELL.

It is well known that our ancestors believed those women who die unmarried were to lead apes in hell. At least in the London Prodigal, (act 1, scene 2) these words occur:

"'Tis an old proverb, and you know it well,
That women, dying maids, lead apes in hell."

And Ben Jonson also alludes to the superstition:

"Fear not; in hell you'll never lead apes."

But the origin of the superstition, or of the expression, is not yet ascertained. There is a passage in Chaucer's prose sermon, which runs thus:

"After this cometh the sin of japery, that bin the devil's apes, for they make folk to laugh at her japeries, as at the gaudes of an ape."

The verb *to jape* (from the old French *gaber* to taunt) often occurs; so does the derived substantive *jape*, a taunt, or gibe.

May not, "to lead japes" have originally meant "to suffer taunts," "to bear reproach:" and have gradually been corrupted into the expression "to lead apes." *To lead* is collateral with the German *leiden* to suffer.

STUBBORNNESS OF RELIGIOUS PARTIES.

Dryden discusses the test-laws in the very words of modern disputants: how little hope of amendment does the history of the past supply!

"Conscience or interest be't, or both in one,
(The Panther answer'd in a surly tone)
The first commands me to maintain the crown,
The last forbids to throw my barriers down.
Think not my judgment leads me to comply
With laws unjust, but hard necessity.
Possess your soul with patience and attend;
A more auspicious planet may ascend.
Hold (said the Hind), 'tis needless to explain;
You would postpone me to another reign;
Till when, you are content to be unjust;
Your part is to possess, and mine to trust.
Few words will serve to finish our dispute;
Who will not now repeal, would persecute."

The controversy was renewed in the next and the after-next reign, and always with the same unrelenting spirit in the ruling power, and the same confidence of the sectaries in the ultimate prevalence of equity.

GEOGRAPHIC SECTIONS OF THE WORLD.

The habitable earth is commonly delineated on four distinct sheets, one of which contains Europe, one Asia, one Africa, and one America. In order to include each division on a single sheet of paper, a different scale is adopted for every map. By this method of delineation, an erroneous estimate of the relative magnitude of countries is impressed on the memory. Europe and its subdivisions all pass for larger, and Asia and its segments for smaller, than they really are. Why not make six less unequal sections of Europe Africa, Asia, Polynesia, North America and South America?

By habitually including Arabia, Syria, Natolia, and the whole Caspian, in the maps of Europe, a great convenience would be attained. These countries have always been involved in the revolutions of European policy. Whether we are reading ancient, middle, or modern history; whether we are following the progress of Alexander, Mahomet, or Bonaparte, we have occasion to look southward as far as the tropic, and eastward as far as Persepolis. Besides the Russians have enacted mount Ural to be the boundary of Europe in the north; it seems obvious to continue the line down through the Caspian to the Persian gulf. The primæval seat of European religion should not be severed from the residences of the votaries.

Africa makes a next separate sheet: but maps of Africa should include the Arabian peninsula, which is much connected with Egyptian history. To about sixty degrees west of London, both the European and African maps should always extend

Continental Asia, on account of its great breadth, must be lopped of Kamschatka by the engravers. If the whole course of the Ob is visible in the west, and all the Japanese islands in the east, a sufficiently comprehensive map for ordinary purposes would be traced, whose southern boundary may best be the equator. The map of insular Asia, at Polynesia, as it is well named by Mr. Pinkerton and the French geographers, would have New Holland, or Oolimarra (so the natives call their land) for its central object, and would stretch further eastward, and less far westward, than the map of northern Asia.

The fitness of dividing North and South America, and the place of separation, are hardly liable to question.

On this plan, six maps of equal scale, three for the northern, and three for the southern sections, would nearly comprize the

the geography of the world. It may be hoped that moral as well as intellectual justness, that cosmopolitical equity, would be promoted by this change; that we should view with less of envy, of irritation, and of hostility, the freaks of an European conqueror, if his acquisitions were reduced to their true scale; and that we should sympathize more with the sufferers from East or West Indian oppression, if we beheld the full extent of the calamity.

SCHOOL OF SAXONS.

Anastasius, in his Life of pope Leo III. mentions that there was already, in the year 800, a *schola Saxonum* at Rome. Young Englishmen were probably sent for from Italy to be there brought up as missionaries.

The Saxon seems earlier to have been a literary language than the Frankish; for Alcwin, in his grammar, makes the Saxon the teacher, and the Frank the learner.

But where was this Saxon tongue vernacular? Our missionaries, and travelled scholars, wrote it with an Italian alphabet, as taught at Rome: but no English province retains a trace of the dialect.

SUMMER COOKERY.

A gentleman who was lately at Paris, mentions that some experiments had been tried at Marseilles, to ascertain the practicability of applying the sun's rays for culinary purposes. A number of mirrors were so placed in a frame, shaped like the section of a concave sphere, as to fling intense reflected light on the bottom and side of a black kettle. The water within was raised to the boiling point, and, with a little attention to shift the situation of the circle of mirrors, was kept hot for a long time. Coffee and soup were thus boiled sufficiently. It is hoped that in the summer season this instrument will supersede the use of fuel enough to indemnify the expence of purchase. This is, in fact, the machine on a reduced scale with which Archimedes burnt the fleet of Marcellus.

OTHER.

Your correspondent, Scrutator, enquires (vol. xxi., p. 112,) why the adverb *than* follows the adjective *other*. *Other* is a comparative, of which the proper positive form is obsolete: but in Otfried *odo*, in Swedish *eda*, in Anglo-Saxon *othe*, and in Ulphilas *aitha*, are still found. This word *oth* is used in composition by the Anglo-Saxon writers, where we now use the preposition *out*; so that *other* is a different form of writing *outer*: the inner and the outer part, the inner and the other part, would be equivalent phrases. Of two objects, that which engages less attention, is by a natural metaphor, called the outmost, or the other. Grammarians should term this word an adjective, and should record its comparison thus:

Positive, ...	Out.
Comparative, . .	Other.
Superlative, . . .	Outmost

The real anomaly in the use of this word consists, as Johnson has observed, in giving it a plural form, *the others*, instead of *the other*.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO THE COMET,

Now so beautifully conspicuous.

ILLUSTRIOUS Visitant!—And art thou come
From paths where faintly gleams our polar ray;
Some image of those glories to convey
Awaiting man in his eternal home?
Where neither storms approach, nor clouds, nor gloom;
But smiles, invested with unfading day,
The expanse of purest *ether*; bright as play
The splendors woven in Heaven's radiant loom.

Of thy soft-beaming train! we think not now,
As Superstition erst, with troubled brow;
Nor view thee, with transcendant beauty endued,
Pestilence portending, famine, blood:
But rather deem an orb so fair as thou
To us, and other worlds, dispenses vital good.*

Oct. 23, 1807. C. LOFFT.

* Agreeably to the sublime suggestion of Newton: that *comets* returning in their orbits, recruit the *atmosphere* of our earth, and of other planets near which they pass. That they are regularly *returning* planets, wonderfully adjusted in their orbits, seems not only proved by the comet of 1682 returning in 1759, as predicted by Halley; but a comparison of that of 1607 with that of 1797, a period of one hundred and ninety years, will support, it is apprehended, by farther confirmation, this beautiful theory.

To

To L.—— S.——

AN UNFORTUNATE FEMALE.

THE sky with the evening's last crimson was glowing,
As pensive I walk'd on the road:
'Twas June, and the breeze a soft perfume was blowing
From a plant in the hedge, by the high-way side growing;
Ah! 'twas for it a wretched abode!

'Twas the fam'd shrub of Provence, its rose-buds appearing
So fair—to the season so true,
Some flowers in full bloom o'er the wild brambles peering,
And with their sweet fragrance the lonely scene cheering;
O flowers of such beauty how few!

What hind in rude cruelty planted it there,
'Mid the briars and rank weeds to grow?
Where each passing stranger its blossoms may tear,
May ravish its beauties with kindness severe,
And then in the dust lay it low.

E'en such, luckless damsel, will soon be thy fate,
O lost one, so lovely, so fair!
Wild youths, in the ardour of passion elate,
Each shall strive, how unworthy! to claim thee as mate,
And each make thy ruin his care.

Then turn thee, O maiden, to virtue be true,
Turn from pleasure:—from danger away;
Sweet peace in thy bosom her reign shall renew,
Sincere shall thy friends be, and stedfast, though few,
Thou lamb that didst wander astray.

Turn to virtue, O damsel, so lovely, so sweet!
And our friendship shall ever be thine?
Shall plead in thy cause to the good and the great—
Thy reward, though yet distant, thou surely shalt meet—
For virtue's reward is divine.

VALENTINO.

For the Monthly Magazine.

I LOVE thy subjugating will,
O sweet Suspense that keep'st from ill,
True—aching, panting, is thy pain!
Trembling, fearful, is the gain
With which thou would'st relieve—and tost
In bitter joys, the mind is lost.
Ah! if thou yield to certain Woe,
Let me caress the still nor know
Of other charms—but think thee kind,
Nor aught but thee, or seek, or find—

Yet; while thy fluttering sway prevail,
Should brightening Joy appear—bewail
Not though thou quit thy shortened reign.
I'll love thee still—as when again
Thou com'st to visit in my breast,
I'll give thee place, and rule, and rest.
For oh, when next I sigh with thee,
Too much to hope, to be set free.

Since thou resign'st to Peace thy care,
I'll hail the blessing with a tear,
Which gratitude shall pay—the while,
I thank thee for this parting smile.

J. P. BINHAM.

LINES

WRITTEN ON LEAVING ENGLAND, FOR ONE OF THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

YE chalky cliffs, that tower sublime,
And stern defy wide wasting Time;
Ye fruitful vales, that spread beneath,
Where *Plenty* twines her brightest wreath;
Ye waving woods, that cloath the steep,
High mantling o'er the foaming deep;
Thou land, with every blessing crown'd,
For wisdom, commerce, fame, renown'd;
To all thy charms I bid farewell,
But oft' on thee shall memory dwell;
With retrospective eye shall view,
Those pleasing scenes that once I knew;
Those scenes that erst attuned my mind
To views illum'd by nature kind

Those partial friends, sincere, but few,
I bid one lingering, last adieu.
May all their cares be lulled to rest,
May troubles ne'er invade each breast;
May all so virtuous ever find—
The temple of a quiet mind!
Whether, in arctic realms of snow,
Or torrid plains where simooms blow;
Whether, by Fortune's frown deprest,
Or by the fickle dame carest;
The ties of gratitude will bind
My ardent, but untainted mind;
And ever for their weal shall rise
The prayer that's grateful to the skies.

Borne on the surge, the vessels heave,
And swift rebound from wave to wave;
Britain's loved shores grow dim to view,
And soon are wrapped in misty blue.

Beneath some cool Banana's shade,
Or cocoa's tufted foliage laid;
In isles beyond the western star,
I'll dream of *her* who's absent far;
I'll bid her, robed by fancy, rise—
And ere the bright illusion flies,
I'll tell her, that for *her* I bore
My fortunes to a distant shore.

Knutsford, ALFRED.
June 18, 1807.

STANZAS.

CONTENTED thro' the vale of life,
Unknowing and unknown;
Free from ambitious hopes and strife,
I sink serenely down.

No wayward cares tumultuous rise,
To agitate my breast;
With tranquil mind in yonder skies
I seek for endless rest.

In

In humble life my fate was cast,
In peaceful scenes I grew;
But conscious virtue decked the past,
And *Hope*, bright prospects drew.

The fairy syren bade me look
On scenes of future joy;
Then quick the magic landscape took,
And steeped it in alloy.

But grief for "hope deferred" ne'er held,
Its influence o'er my mind;
Religion's charms my bosom swelled,
And banished all in wind.

That power ætherial graced my cot;
Her energies divine
Upheld me in my lowly lot,
And bade the gloom to shine.

Knutsford, A.
May 27, 1807.

ON A RED-BREAST.

AMID the storm, disorder'd high in air
It chance'd a solitary red-breast flew;
Full soon alas! hurl'd on the weedy plain
The little love-bird gleam'd upon my view.

Soft from the ground its storm-beat form I rais'd
And fruitless strove to warm it in my breast;
The cold, cold hand of death it's veins had chill'd
And giv'n the gem of life eternal rest.

In vain it bent its head on breast reclin'd,
In vain it bent so low its charming head;
In vain, so late of heaven-born freedom proud,
O'er daisied fields its airy pinions spread.

Close to the body clung the drooping wing,
The tuneful pipe, and flow'ry tread were o'er;
Forc'd by the ruffian blast, and ruthless storm,
It droop'd, it sunk, it died, to rise no more.

Sweet bird! no more shalt thou with swelling throat
Triumphant greet the morning's orient ray;
No more shalt proudly lift th' exulting crest,
No more shalt dance upon the tender spray.

For me, would the expected hour were nigh,
Delusive hour, to me thou dost not come;
Ah, erring grief! still must I crave thy aid,
To lull my sorrows in the silent tomb!

YERAD.

SONNET,

WRITTEN IN OLD AGE.

SLOW beats my pulse, and passion's fervid ray,
Cool'd with satiety, fades hour by hour;
Sure sign that life hastes swiftly to decay,
For waning suns each moment lose their pow'r.

Then hail, Mnemosyne! the task be thine,
Ere down life's rapid tide I sail no more,
T' examine well what precious jewels shine
Amid the freight my vessel wafts to shore.

Ah no! mute Warner, hence!—for, taught by thee,
(Tho' long I've toil'd of cruel storms the sport,)
Gemless, alas, my lading seems to be,
Worthless the vessel I conduct to port.

Hold, hold! rash Muse—for still my cables bear
Hope's heavenly anchor, gem beyond compare!

CANTATA.

AS thro' smiling vallies I stray,
Remorse follows close on my trace;
Every flow'r that enamels the way,
But proves me unthankful and base.

The bounty of God I descry
In each varied production of earth;
Yet nor these, nor yon day-star on high,
In my bosom give thankfulness birth.

Pride whispers: "Such gifts are thy due;
As a tribute receive them from heav'n;
The talent of poesy too,
To heighten thy pleasures was giv'n."

Insensate!—Let shame dye my cheek!
Sweet poesy's harp I'll resign;
Or make the lov'd instrument speak
In praise of it's donor divine.

Hail, then, nymph with ardent eyes,
Fix'd ever on thy native skies!
Hail, seraphic Gratitude!
By thee inspir'd, these fingers rude
Shall boldly sweep the fervour-kindling string,
In praise of Heav'ns all-kind, all-bounteous King.
And while I chant his mercies here below,
While yet encumber'd with this mortal clod,
Shall my rapt soul the joy of angels know,
The bliss of holding converse with it's God.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN NOVEMBER.

** *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested, that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENCE.*

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A Sermon, preached in Lambeth Chapel on the 4th of October, 1807, at the Consecration of the Right Reverend John Luxmore, Bishop of Bristol, by John Roberts. 1s. 6d.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. JOHN LAMB'S (KING-STREET, MERCHANT), *for certain Improvements in and upon a Machine for extracting Fresh Water from the Salt Water of the Ocean.*

THIS machine, which is called a hearth or camboose, for the use of ships and vessels, or otherwise for the purposes of cooking at sea, as also supplying from the evaporation and condensation of sea or salt water, a sufficiency of good fresh water for the ship's use. The hearth or camboose is to be made of cast or wrought iron, or any other proper metal or material of either a square, oblong, or other convenient figure. The front range, or fire-place, where the fuel is introduced, to be in one or two parts, and one or two dampers or douters, made so as to raise up and slide down on to the front grate, or a door or doors, oval or bulk, or any other convenient shape, so as to close and shut up the front, and confine the heat arising from the fuel consumed. By raising both dampers the fire draws under, and communicates to all the kettles, boilers, or coppers, for the purpose of cooking; and also supplies from the evaporation and condensation, or distillation of sea or salt water, good fresh water for the ship's use, at the same time of cooking. By raising up one damper, the fire communicates to two or more boilers, or to one boiler only, as may be required, by raising up the other damper. When no fire is required in the front, the dampers are to be down, and the fuel introduced (into a small door made by the side of the oven) directly under the two or more cooking boilers. All the boilers are to be placed in the back part of the hearth or camboose; and by drawing out a horizontal damper, to be made in the back side of the hearth or camboose, and to draw out from between the cooking-boilers, and the distilling-boiler, will admit the fire to draw under the distilling boiler, which boils it the most rapidly by the draught of heat which otherwise would be lost, by going out at the flue, or common smoke pipe. On part of the top of the distilling boiler, (where the sea or salt water is only introduced,) is to be fitted a moveable cover, to shut steam-tight; by the end or side of which (to cover the other part) is to be fitted a permanent cover, steam-tight, in the centre is to be a hole, with a collar convenient for fitting on a pewter still head, into which the steam rises and passes along a pipe, or worm, into a refrigerating or condensing vessel, to be made of any convenient shape to fit the apertures. In this refrigerating or condensing vessel, is to be fitted a worm or pipe, which is to wind or turn therein, along which the steam must pass; and where, by the effect of cold sea water, with which the refrigerating or condensing vessel is to be filled, the steam is condensed, and the fresh water flows out of the lower end of the worm into a reservoir, placed underneath for the reception of fresh water. On the top of one or more of the cooking boilers, is also to be fitted covers, still-head, and pipe, tube, or worm, to communicate with a separate worm, to be fitted in the same refrigerating vessel, along which the steam must pass and condense, and the fresh water flow out of the lower end of the said worm into a separate reservoir, all to be made and to operate exactly in the same manner, as is mentioned in the making and operation of the still-boiler. With this addition, in the centre of the moveable cover of one or more of the cooking-boilers is to be a hole, in which is to be fitted a steam-kettle, for cooking with steam when necessary. On the cover or top of the refrigerating or condensing vessel, is to be a hole to admit a steam-kettle, of sufficient size for cooking with steam when necessary; the steam to be let into the said kettle by a pipe, or tube leading from the head-pipe or tube, fitted to the cooking-boiler, and the steam to pass out of the said kettle into a pipe or tube fitted thereto, and leading directly into the same worm, fitted in the refrigerating vessel. In this vessel is to be fitted a hand-pump, or any other conveniency for the purpose of throwing out, or drawing off, the water when it becomes hot, so as to admit cold sea-water for condensing the evaporation as beforementioned.

Mr. Lamb declares, that from frequent experiments since the first day of January, 1803, in the operation of the aforesaid machine or machinery, at sea and on land, the great utility consisteth in confining the whole of the heat, arising from the fuel consumed, to the purposes of cooking; as also to extract fresh water from salt water for the ship's use; the consumption of fuel will be lessened, and a greater effect produced than in the usual

usual mode. Whether the condensation be in a vessel of the kind or shape abovementioned, or by passing along in pipes or tubes, in trunks filled with cold sea-water, or in part under the surface of the sea, he considers it as his improvement or invention.

MR. ROBERT BOWMAN'S (LEITH), *for the Means of making Hats, Caps, and Bonnets, for Men and Women, of Whalebone; Harps, for harping or cleansing Corn or Grain; and also the bottoms of Sieves and Riddles; and Girths for Horses; and also Cloth for Webbing, fit for making into Hats, Caps, &c. and for the Backs and Seats of Chairs, Sofas, Gigs, and other similar Carriages and Things; and for the Bottoms of Beds; and also Whalebone Reeds for Weavers, &c.*

The process of making hats, caps, and bonnets of whalebone, for men and women, consists of making the whalebone soft and flexible, by means of heat, which may be produced either by steam, furnace, immersion in boiling water, or in any way the workman may find most convenient. And whilst the whalebone is in that state, it is to be cut into such breadths as may be necessary and proper for the purposes for which it is to be used. In making hats for military men, or other persons, the breadth of the whalebone should be such, that one breadth may answer for the sides, one for the crown, and one or more pieces for the brim. These, after being rasped, filed, and scraped, are brought into the form required, while the whalebone is in a soft and flexible state, by working them on a block of the exact shape or form wanted; but either the block or the whalebone must be warm before it be attempted to put the hat or other thing into the form wanted. When the whalebone becomes cold, it will retain the shape it received from the block; which last may either consist of wood, metal, or any other proper material. The joinings of the pieces of whalebone are to be fastened either by sewing, or by applying an adhesive gum, or cement, or by soldering with parts of itself, as is done in manufacturing articles of tortoiseshell. The adhesive gum or gluten is made by immersing picked isinglass in strong ardent spirits, and applying heat until it is dissolved, and rendered into a proper consistency fit for use, when it is afterwards applied to the joinings while warm; and which gum or gluten, when in a cold state, is not soluble in cold water. The soldering the joints of whalebone, like the joinings of tortoiseshell, is performed by having the edges fresh rasped, and placing between the joints part of these raspings, and afterwards applying a hot iron to both the inside and outside of the joints; but the heat of the iron must be such as will cause the raspings to run, or melt into a pulp. When that takes place, the joinings must be pressed together, and kept in that position till the whole is completely cold. The work may, after this, be polished and finished off with sand-paper, powdered charcoal, burnt cork, &c. by means of a woollen or flannel cloth, and varnished with copal, or any other elastic varnish, fine or coarse, as the quality of the article may require. Hats for military men, or other persons, manufactured as above, will prove to be very light and durable; and, besides, will be found to be incapable of being penetrated by the cut of a sword, or other weapon. They will also be impervious to water, be thereby comfortable to the soldier, and will free him from much labour and attention, he was formerly obliged to bestow. The hats may be made of such a quality, as to suit persons in the highest rank of life. The process of manufacturing hats, caps, and bonnets, similar to those made of straw and of chip, commonly called Leghorn hats, &c. consists in separating the whalebone, while in its soft and flexible state, produced by heat as before described, into such breadths as may be wished to have the plaiting in fineness. The splits are varied accordingly, as may be judged necessary to suit a fine or coarse plaiting or webbing; previous to which, the splits are to be reduced to a certain thinness and breadth, either by means of a knife by the hand, or by the aid of machinery, as may be deemed most prudent and convenient. They are then to be plaited, which plaiting is to be stitched or sewed up into the form of hats, caps, or bonnets, for men or women; to accomplish this, the same process is to be pursued as is usual in the manufacturing straw, chip, or Leghorn hats, caps, bonnets, &c. by sewing, or otherwise forming it; after which they may be dyed, stained, or varnished, so as to make them water-proof. They also may be lined with silk, leather, or other material, as fancy may direct. From these examples, the other parts of Mr. Bowman's invention may be easily understood.

MR.

MR. ALEXANDER JOHN FORSYTH'S (ABERDEENSHIRE), *for a Method of discharging or giving Fire to Artillery, and all other Fire-Arms.*

Instead of permitting the touch-hole or vent of the pieces of artillery, fire-arms, mines, chambers, cavities, or places to communicate with the open air; and instead of giving fire to the charge by a lighted match, or by flint and steel, or by any other matter in a state of actual combustion, applied to a priming in an open pan; Mr. F. closes the touch-hole, or vent, by means of a plug or sliding-piece, or other fit piece of metal, or suitable material or materials, so as to exclude the open air, and to prevent any sensible escape of the blast, or explosive gas, or vapour outwards, or from the priming or charge, and as much as possible to force the said priming to go in the direction of the charge, and to set fire to the same, and not to be wasted in the open air. And, as a priming, he uses some or one of those chemical compounds, which are so easily inflammable as to be capable of taking fire, and exploding without any actual fire being applied thereto, and merely by a blow, or by any sudden or strong pressure, or friction given or applied thereto without extraordinary violence; that is to say, of some one of the compounds of combustible matter, such as sulphur, or sulphur and charcoal, with an oxymuriatic salt; for example, the salt formed of dephlogisticated marine acid and pot-ash, otherwise called oxymuriate of pot-ash; or of such of the fulminating metallic compounds as may be used with safety; for example, fulminating mercury, or of common gunpowder mixed in due quantity with any of the before-mentioned substances, and these compounds, or mixtures of compounds, he says, are much better for priming than gunpowder used alone, which cannot be made to explode without some sparks or actual fire applied thereto, or else without such a degree of extraordinary and violent percussion, as cannot conveniently be made use of in gunnery, or with any of the fire-arms or artillery that are in most general use. But it is to be observed, that Mr. F's invention is confined to the use and application of the compounds, to the purposes of artillery and fire-arms, as aforesaid. And the manner of priming and exploding used, is to introduce into the touch-hole, or vent, or into a small and strong chamber, or place between the said touch-hole and vent, and the plug or sliding piece, or other piece by which the communication with the external air is cut off, a small portion of some, or one of the chemical compounds before-mentioned, (for example, as for priming to a musket about the eighth part of a grain;) and when the required discharge is to be made, the said chemical compound or priming takes fire, and explodes by giving a stroke, or sudden and strong pressure to the same, communicated by and through the said plug or sliding-piece; in consequence of which, the fire of the priming is immediately communicated to the contents or charge placed within the said piece of artillery, fire-arm, mine, chamber, cavity, or place, and the discharge accordingly follows. To this specification is annexed, drawings, by which the invention is more completely illustrated.

Observation.—Knowing the dreadful nature of the fulminating powders, we much doubt of the propriety of bringing the invention into practice.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

**** Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

MRS. BARBAULD, has undertaken to superintend a Periodical work, to be entitled, The British Novellists, which will comprise a selection of English Novels, with Biographical Notices and Critical Remarks. This work will be printed uniformly, with Mr. Chalmers's edition of the British Essayists, and will extend to about sixty volumes.

An interesting literary discovery of unpublished works of the late ROBERT BURNS, has been made by Mr. CROMEK, in a late tour through Scotland. The papers alluded to are numerous, and give a more particular account of the writings of the poet, and of his private life and concerns than have yet been laid before the public. In this collection is found a number of letters addressed to his friends, written with that enthusiasm and energy which so particularly characterised his genius. Several original poems have,

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in the same manner, been rescued from oblivion; and also some valuable observations on Scottish songs and music.

Mr. JOHN SADLER, of Newcastle upon-Tyne, has announced the publication of an Encyclopædia of Manufactures, in which it is intended to trace every raw material from its growth, till it be delivered into the hands of the workman. The various modes of fabrication; the improvements which each art has received; and the history and progress of these improvements will be fully detailed, accompanied by hints for their farther extention and simplification.

A splendid edition of Dr. DODDRIDGE's Family Expositor (to be comprised in four volumes, 4to.) is in the press, and the first Part will appear on the 1st of January.

The publication of Dr. GREGORY's splendid Bible has been deferred till May or June next.

Mr. WILLIAM NICHOLSON has just completed a New Chemical Dictionary, which also includes Mineralogy, and the application of Chemistry to the useful Arts. It is rather a new work, containing the present state of our knowledge on these subjects, than a new edition of his former Dictionary. The size too is more convenient, and the expence much less, at the same time that it will contain more matter than any other chemical Dictionary in the language. It will make its appearance with the new year, and in regard to typography, be a match book to Watkins's Biographical Dictionary.

An institution particularly adapted to persons in the middle class of Society, has just been established, called the Eclectic Library; to be composed of sterling works, on all subjects connected with Religion, History, and Science. It consists of proprietors and subscribers, and its concerns are conducted by a committee of nine proprietors. A select number of proprietors will also be formed into a distinct society, for the purpose of weekly lectures on various useful subjects. Proprietors are to pay one guinea on admission, and twelve shillings annually. Persons wishing to become proprietors or subscribers, may apply to Mr. Allan, No. 1, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry; Mr. Marriott, jun. No. 77, Old Broad-street; or Mr. Thomas Collinson, No. 34, Lombard-street.

A friend to the Union has in the press, Thoughts on a General and Explicit Union of the Congregational Churches, occasioned by an Address from the London Committee to Ministers and Churches of the Congregational Order.

A volume of Sermons is in the press, by the Rev. W. AGUTTER, chaplain and secretary of the Asylum for Female Orphans; several of them were preached before the University of Oxford.

Mr. JOHN SABIERE, will speedily publish a work entitled, The Practical Mathematician, containing logarithms, geometry, trigonometry, mensuration, algebra, navigation, spherics, and natural philosophy; illustrated by a number of engravings.

A translation of Meiners' History of the Female Sex, by Mr. SHOBERL, will shortly make its appearance in four volumes, small octavo.

Mr. WISHART, fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, has in the press a Translation of Professor Scarpa's splendid work on Aneurism, with Notes.

Dr. R. ROBERTSON, intends to publish in two volumes octavo, A View of the Natural History of the Atmosphere, and of its Influence in the Sciences of Medicine and Agriculture, including an Essay on Contagion.

Mr. JAMES GARTLAND has in the press, a work entitled, The Commercial Mirror, comprising a great number of highly interesting and useful subjects.

Mr. F. E. RITCHIE, will shortly publish in one volume octavo, An Account of the Life and Writings of Edward Gibbon, Esq.

The same gentleman is preparing for the press, in two volumes octavo, An Account of the Life and Writings of HUGH BLAIR, D. D. in which will be inserted Biographical Notices of all the Scottish Literati, who were members of select and royal societies, and who died previously to the year 1804.

Mr. HERVEY MORRES, has in a state of great forwardness for the press, An Historical and Topographical Dictionary of Ireland, which will make two large volumes in quarto, and will be illustrated by Maps and Plates. This work will contain the history of cities, towns, manors, castles, and monasteries; of sieges and battles, biographical sketches; and an account of the natural and artificial curiosities of Ireland.

Dr. JAMES SANDERS of Edinburgh, has in the press, A Treatise on Pulmonary Consumption; with an Enquiry concerning the Foxglove.

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The same gentleman will shortly publish An Enquiry concerning the Accumulation of Water in the Brain, called Hydrocephalus; in which he will endeavour to prove, that it can be either prevented or cured with as much facility as any other of the more dangerous diseases.

A new work, under the title of a Biblical, Theological, and Ecclesiastical Dictionary, is preparing for the press. It will comprise a list of all the names of places mentioned in the Old and New Testaments, in their original characters and true orthography in European letters, with their proper pronunciations, meanings, &c. The names of persons, patriarchs, prophets, &c. printed in the same manner, with biographical and chronological notices; an account of the arts, &c. in the ancient world, to which reference or allusion is made in the Scriptures; an account of the doctrines, &c. of the sacred writings; an account of ecclesiastical matters, appertaining to the state of the primitive church; a concise explanation of all ecclesiastical matters which belong to the present state of christianity; including an account of sects, &c. This work is intended to be comprised in four octavo volumes.

The Rev. WILLIAM HUNTINGTON, proposes to publish by subscription a complete and uniform edition of his Works, which it is calculated will extend to twenty volumes in octavo.

Mr. THOMAS CLARKSON is preparing for publication, the History, Rise, Progress, and Accomplishment of the Abolition of the Slave-Trade. It will be comprized in two volumes octavo, and will contain some appropriate engravings.

The Cambridge press is at present employed in printing Sophoclis Tragœdiæ Septem, ad optimorum exemplarium fidem emendatæ; cum Versione et Notis, Fragmentis, Lexicoque Sophocleo. Ex. Ed. ult. R. F. P. Brunck. Accedunt Præfatio, Varietas Lectionis et Index. Ed. princ.

A volume of Ancient Historic Ballads, containing Richard Plantagenet, the Cave of Morar, the Man of Sorrows, the Battle of Flodden, the Hermit of Sparkworth, and Hardyknute, will shortly make its appearance, illustrated with Notes.

An Essay, on the Pathology of the Human Eye, by Mr. JAMES WARDROP, fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, is in preparation. The various morbid appearances of the eye will be illustrated by coloured engravings, after drawings by Mr. SYME.

Mr. DAVIS, author of the History of Nice, has a work in the press which will be comprized in two volumes octavo, entitled, More Subjects than one concerning France and the French People.

Mr. W. SAVAGE will publish in the course of this month, a small volume of Descriptive Poetry, selected from the best modern authors, and principally having reference to subjects in natural history.

Mr. MALKIN has announced his intention of publishing a complete body of British Biography. It is proposed to arrange the articles to be contained in this work in chronological order, and so classed as to bring into one point of view the several descriptions of eminent persons who have lived at the same period, by which means it will comprise, in one regular and connected series, a literary and philosophical history of the country, as well as an interesting body of individual biography. Mr. Malkin proposes to take upon him the labour and responsibility of editorship, and, in the general execution of the work, to avail himself of the assistance of such literary men as may coincide with his views, and are willing to contribute towards carrying them into effect. It is also designed to introduce occasional chapters, characterizing and connecting the successive periods, as well as reviewing the state and progress of government, science, literature, and manners.

Lieutenant ANDREW WILSON, of the royal navy, has in the press A Compilation of Naval Transactions, from the most early Records of Time, in three volumes octavo. It will comprehend the rise and progress of navigation, with the gradual improvements of the ancients in marine architecture.

Dr. DRAKE is preparing two volumes of Essays illustrative of the British Classic Essayists. They will, with three volumes already published, include a history of periodical compilation from the time of Steele, to the end of the last century.

Dr. WATKINS, has in the press an octavo volume of Characteristic Sketches of Men celebrated for their Learning and Genius.

The Rev. Mr. HOWES, of Norwich, will shortly publish A Continuation of his Critical Observations on Ancient and Modern Books, containing the true state of the history and chronology of the empire of the Medes, from the dissolution of the Assyrian empire, down to the Persian Kingdom founded by Cyrus, amount-

ing to two hundred and fifty-six years; and proving, from the contemporary existence, coincidence of date, reigns, and other circumstances, that the six Assyrian kings mentioned in Scripture were the very same persons with the first six kings of the Medes enumerated by Ctesias, although under different names, as given to them by the Persians on the East of Babylon, from those ascribed to them by the Syrians and Jews on the west of that country, agreeably to a hint given by Prideaux, as appears by the harmonious testimonies of Polyhistor, Herodotus, Æra of Nabonassar, Eusebius, and Scripture when compared with the Account of Ctesias as abridged by Diodorus.

Mr. JAMES TEMPLEMAN has a work in the press, entitled Alphonso and Clementina, or the Triumph of Reason, with a variety of other tales and ballads.

A satirical poem, in four cantos, under the title of Dei Larvati, or a Visit to the Terrestrials, will shortly make its appearance.

Mrs. OPIE has nearly ready for publication a new volume of Miscellaneous Poems.

Colonel CRICHTON has invented a carriage for the safe removal of sick and wounded soldiers, which has received a public testimony of approbation from the College of Surgeons at Edinburgh. The machine is stated to be perfect in its kind, simple in its construction, and well calculated to mitigate the sufferings of those requiring its application.

The West Lothian Agricultural Society has offered a premium of five guineas for the best Essay on a System of Husbandry adapted to the different Soils and Climates of Linlithgow.

The "Strabo" of the late Mr. FALCONER is nearly ready for publication at Oxford. It forms two volumes in folio, with fine maps.

Mr. ELMSLY is engaged in a critical edition of Sophocles, which is to contain collations of the best manuscripts and editions, with a text carefully corrected from both.

The first volume of WYTTENBACH's Notes to his edition of Plutarch is in great forwardness at the Clarendon press.

The second volume of Mr. JONES's History of Brecknockshire is in the press, and will speedily be published. This volume will have a considerably greater number of plates and sheets of letter-press than the former.

The Report of a Deputation from the Hibernian Society for the Diffusion of Religious Knowledge in Ireland, is in the press, and will speedily be published. This report will exhibit a correct view of the present state of religion in that country, and suggest the best probable means of effecting the object of the society.

Mr. PARKINSON has nearly ready for publication the second volume of his work on the Organic Remains of the former World.

Mr. PROUSS purposes to publish, in the course of the winter, Physiological Essays on Insanity, with Reflections and Analytical Researches relative to the Circumstances which predispose the Mind to that Disease, and which cause and continue it.

A Translation of BERTHAND's Art of managing and regulating Watches, may shortly be expected.

A new work on the Policy of Great Britain in respect to the Foreign Corn Trade, is expected shortly to make its appearance.

The seventh and eighth volumes of BEATSON's Naval and Military Memoirs are in preparation, and will appear in the course of the winter.

The sixth part of Mr. NICHOLS's great and valuable History of Leicestershire is proposed to be published before Christmas.

The Rev. C. WORDSWORTH is preparing for publication a work, to be entitled Ecclesiastical Biography, or Lives of Eminent Persons, connected with the History of Religion from the Reformation to the Revolution.

Mr. BRITTON has in the press a Catalogue Raisonée of the noble Collection of Pictures belonging to the Marquis of Stafford, at Cleveland-house.

M. CASELLI, a celebrated Neapolitan astronomer, accounts for the extraordinary heat of the past summer, which continued so intense throughout the whole month of September, by ascribing it to the extreme purity of the face of the sun, which this year was turned towards the earth. For near two months he observed none of the spots which are commonly perceived in it. Hence M. Caselli concludes, that the sun's rays having been emitted in greater abundance, and with less interruption, produced that violent degree of heat, which, though it scorched the fields, nevertheless increased their fertility.

The late considerable extension of inland navigation in Ireland has produced the happiest effects, not only in Dublin, but,

bat on the face of the country connected with those extensions. The turf trade alone, which was unknown a few years ago, has made fuel cheap, and at the same time afforded employment to thousands of industrious persons, and been the means of draining and otherwise improving the country. Dublin, which thirty years ago, was not more than half fed with corn from the interior of Ireland, and was forced to depend on foreign countries for bread, is now become a considerable mart for the export of corn, whilst the inland countries now rear an athletic and laborious peasantry, capable at once of enriching and defending their native country.

Mr. Boileau, of 6, Upper Eaton-street, Pimlico, continues to deliver his private Lectures on Statistics in general, and on the present State of Sweden, Russia, Denmark, and Prussia, in particular. He has also a Course of Lectures ready on the comparative idioms of the English, French, and German, and another on the striking affinity of the German and English language, and on the facility which this affords to those English students who may have but little leisure to devote to the acquisition of foreign languages. Mr. B's public Lectures on these subjects will take place as soon as there are twenty subscribers to each course.

RUSSIA.

The Russian Company for promoting Discoveries in the North-west of America has taken possession of the island of Sachin, in the Sea of Ochosck. This island, which extends from 45° to 52° of north latitude, has been described by La Peyrouse. M. de Krusenstern examined it, and determined astronomically different points of it upon his return from Japan, so that it is now perfectly well laid down. M. de Krusenstern has made a very minute chart of it, and has also verified what was advanced by La Peyrouse, namely, that there was no passage for shipping between this island and the eastern coast of Tartary. The northern part of the island is inhabited by Tartars and the south-east part by Japanese.

SWEDEN.

The kingdom of Sweden, including Pomerania, contains 13,565 square miles, more than half of which is uncultivated. The population is estimated at 3,299,356 souls, which gives 248 persons to each square mile. Of this mass there are 12,063 gentlemen, 16,424 ecclesiastics, 7,126 students, 1,275 merchants, 17,233 shopkeepers, 2,605 manufacturers, 87,439 trades people, 2,572,996 peasants, 19,653 sailors, and 188,734 men fit for military service. The army in 1805, consisted of 47,165 men, which was afterwards augmented to 56,165. The fleet is divided into the grand fleet and the galley fleet. The first, in 1805, consisted of sixteen sail of the line fit for service, twelve frigates, and several other small vessels. The galley fleet amounted to 183 sail. These two fleets carried, 3,048 guns, and had 14,208 sailors. The revenues of the state are 11,500,000 florins, the expences 11,000,000, and the national debt eighteen millions.

DENMARK.

An Official Statement relating to the Danish colonies in Greenland for the year 1804, has lately been published at Copenhagen by the Danish government, by which it appears that there were caught in that year forty-seven whales, five thousand one hundred seals, six bears, and two hundred and ninety unicorns, or sea-cows. There were seven ships employed in the trade, and the goods exported amounted to 69,105 rix-dollars, amongst which were provisions to the amount of 25,315 rix-dollars. The total population of all the colonies, ascertained to June, 1805, was 6,046 persons, being an increase of one hundred and eighty-one since the year 1802.

FRANCE.

M. Griebel, clock-maker at Paris, has invented a clock without weights, of a globular form, of which the dial-plate is transparent, and by means of a reflecting lamp on Argand's construction, shews the figure to a great distance. By a particularity of formation, neither the wheels, the hands, nor the pendulum cast any shadow. The light may be made stronger or weaker, and adapted to the sick chamber, or to clocks in the most public situations, where it answers the purpose of a time-piece, and of a lamp at the same time.

Bonaparte has presented the Imperial Library at Paris with two hundred and forty-eight scarce and valuable manuscripts, most of which are in the Oriental Languages, and with eighty typographic monuments of the 15th century; among which is a copy of Bonner's Fables, the only one extant. In the collection of manuscripts is a copy of the Edda, the sacred book of the Scandinavian mythology, which is written on vellum in the Scandinavian language.

HOLLAND.

Holland at present boasts of a great number of literary societies the principal of which are: the Society of Arts and sciences

Sciences in Harlem; the Society of Sciences in Zealand; the Dutch Society of Belles-Lettres, divided into three sections, the principal of which holds its sittings in Amsterdam; the Economical Society, that of *Felix Meritis*; that of Agriculture; the Diligentia Society of Dutch Literature in Leyden. Amsterdam possesses many other literary societies, and one of medicine as well as the towns of Utrecht, Rotterdam, and Groningen.

NAPLES.

In the year 1254, Pope Innocent IV. died at Naples, and was interred in the chapel of St. Laurence, from whence his body was removed to the cathedral where a monument was erected for him. This monument requiring some repairs, it was found necessary to open the receptacle last September, and the state in which the remains of the pontiff were found, after a period of five hundred and fifty-three years was as follows: the body was sound and entire; the head, the hands, and the legs, were separated from the trunk, and the former wanted only two teeth. He was dressed according to the practice of the times, in a chasuble (a kind of cope) of snuff coloured silk, richly embroidered in several parts. After the lapse of five centuries and a half, the silk still retained its original lustre. The other garments, which appear to have been a Tunic and a Dalmatic, had been destroyed. His silk gloves, embroidered with gold at the wrist, were in perfect preservation.

SPAIN.

M. BETTANCOURT, chief engineer to the King of Spain, has communicated to the French Institute a new invention, which will render the construction of canals considerably more easy in future, in so far as it provides against all useless expenditure of water. M. A Pictet, who mentioned it in a report made to the legislative body respecting a law for imposing taxes, for repairing roads and bridges, gives the following account of this improvement: "Each lock is furnished with an adjoining reservoir communicating with it at bottom: the lock is destined to raise and lower the vessels as usual, but the vertical movement of the liquid which floats them is produced by the simple immersion of a box in the contiguous reservoir; the volume of this box is equal to that of the water to be displaced, and it is so happily and ingeniously balanced, that one man is sufficient for raising or lowering the largest vessel. Thus, in future, the more or less considerable supply of water, which formed one of the chief difficulties in the construction of canals, will be reduced to the quantity necessary for supplying the waste by filtration and evaporation."

The environs of Madrid exhibit a few vestiges of earth impregnated with bitumen, but no coal has been found, nor is there a city in Europe, at present, so much in want of it. There are a few coal pits in the province of Asturia; but the coal is, in general, in veins of little thickness, scarcely any so much as eighteen inches.

AMERICA.

The value of the trade with the Indian nations on the Missouri is 100,000*l.* a year, and nearly one-third of this appertains to the British merchants of Canada, and of the Hudson's Bay Company.

In the province of New Brunswick, in British America, a sawmill has been erected, to cut planks for the English market, which works fifteen saws in one frame, and is capable of cutting annually 8,000,000 feet of timber.

Mr. ALEXANDER WILSON, of Philadelphia, is printing the Ornithology of America, or the Natural History of the Birds of the United States.

The Missionary Society of the United States have sent their agents amongst the Indians: but, with the exception of the Quakers, few have succeeded in producing even a disposition to moral or intellectual improvement. In only one village had their labours been attended with any visible success. It is situated on the river Thames in the western district, and the Indians are of the Delaware nation. Several of the inhabitants read, and also write a little; they attend church regularly, where sermons in their own and in the English language are delivered on Sundays. The women sing the psalms and hymns with a respectable degree of skill, and drinking is almost universally abandoned; which is the grand previous step to furnishing the Indians with the means or the matter of knowledge.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

A Sonata for the Piano forte, dedicated to the Queen. Composed for the Piano-forte by Pio Cianchettini. 3s.

IF this sonata is really composed by the reputed author, Pio Cianchettini, a child only six years old, we cannot but announce it as offering a most extraordinary instance of mental prematurity. We shall astonish our readers in saying, that it is not only free from puerilities, but possesses many passages that would not disgrace the pages of some well-noticed composers of the present day. The infantile author is styled Mozart Britannicus. We subscribe to the illustrious appellation; not doubting, should his diligence keep pace with his genius, that some future prodigy will be equally proud to be surnamed *Cianchettini*.

A favourite Concerto for the Piano-forte, with Accompaniments for two Violins, Flute, two Horns and Bass, in which is introduced the admired Air of Lewie Gordon. Composed and dedicated to Lady Frances Elizabeth Somerset, by Robert Broderip. 6s.

Mr. Broderip has displayed in this concerto a pleasing fancy, and cultivated taste. The passages succeed each other easily and naturally, and the movements afford, by their variety, a relief to the ear which cannot but recommend the composition to the favourable notice of piano-forte practitioners.

"*My Laddie is gone far away,*" *a favourite Scotch Air, harmonized for four Voices; by William Knyvett.* 2s.

The harmonization of this air, which has been highly applauded at Messrs. Knyvett's annual concerts, does much credit to the taste and judgment of Mr. William Knyvett. The parts are so combined and distributed as to produce a striking effect, and to evince considerable familiarity with this species of vocal composition.

Numbers 2, 3, 4 and 5, of a Collection of Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven's Symphonies, in Score. Each Number, to Subscribers, 5s. to Non-subscribers, 8s.

This work, two numbers of which appear every month, proceeds with the same *eclat* with which it started; and, from its neatness and correctness, cannot fail to form a useful and valuable body of symphonic music, and to do great credit to the judgment, spirit and liberality of the publishers, Messrs. Cianchettini and Sperati.

Two Duetts for two Performers on the Piano forte; taken from the favourite Airs in the Ballett of La Dansomanie. *Composed and arranged by T. Latour.* 4s.

These duetts are arranged with taste and ingenuity, and will be found both pleasing and improving to young practitioners. The movements are light in their style, and easy of execution, and greatly calculated to flatter the general taste.

"*A Knight there came from the Field of Slain;*" *a glee for four Voices. Composed and arranged, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, by T. Cooke.* 3s.

This glee is upon the plan of Dr. Calcott's "Red-cross Knight," and though not qualified to rival that excellent production, is yet entitled to our commendation. The melody and distribution of the harmonious *parts* are greatly above mediocrity; and the composition, if well performed, will not fail to gratify the judicious auditor.

Four favourite Airs, arranged for the Harp, and dedicated to the Honourable Mrs. Fane. by S. Dussek. 2s. 6d.

The four airs here arranged are *Durandarte & Belerma, Grammachree Molly, Coolun*, and *God save the Emperor*. The digressive passages and embellishments are conceived with taste, and the whole forms an elegant and pleasing assemblage of harp-exercises.

Madame Catalani's celebrated Air, "*Nel cor piu non mi sento,*" *with Variations in the Grotesque Style. Composed by J. Mazzingbi. Esq.* 1s. 6d.

The taste and ingenuity of these variations will form for them no inconsiderable recommendation with judges of good piano-forte music. Well-wishers, however, as we are to real merit, we yet cannot entirely approve the idea of writing passages for execution by one finger only; and cannot but express our hope not to see the example followed.

"*At Summer's Eve,*" *a Song from Campbell's Pleasures of Hope, as sung by Mrs. Vaughan at Dr. Smith's Concert. Composed by Dr. Calcott.*

We find in this song both science and fancy. The melody is pleasingly conceived, and the bass and accompaniments are busy and effective. The composition is throughout truly ingenious, and it every where exhibits the real master.

"*No Flow'r that blows,*" *sung at the public and private Concerts, London and Dublin. Harmonized for four Voices by Thomas Augustine Geary.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

This harmonization is judiciously conducted. The *parts* blend well, and the general effect is agreeable and interesting.

"*Had I a Cave on some far distant Shore,*" *a favourite Song, written by Robert Burns, and composed, with an Accompaniment for the Pianoforte, by John Whitaker.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

A pleasing simplicity and expressive smoothness form the proper chrracteristics of this little air, and serve to distinguish it from the mass of modern ballads. The introductory and concluding symphonies are well conceived, and do credit to Mr. Whitaker's taste.

Flights of Fancy, or three Divertimentos for the Piano forte. Composed and dedicated to Miss Goding, by P. King, esq.

These pleasant little pieces, though they possess no distinguishing claim to the title under which they appear, are not without indications of a lively imagination, and a cultivated judgment, and will, we doubt not, attract respectful notice.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence, are requested.

The Right Honourable Lord Viscount Cathcart, Baron of Greenock, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Thistle. Painted by John Hoppner, esq. R. A. engraved by Henry Meyn, and published by Boydell and Co. Cheapside.

IT has been the frequent practice of artists of great celebrity to make spirited and forcible sketches, but to take so much pains in the finishing that they worked away all the spirit. Stuart, the American painter, used to say of a great painter *from his own country*, that he made better sketches than any man in England; but by acting as the bear does by its cubs, and trying to lick them into shape, he polished away both force and spirit, and rendered them vapid. This print is not liable to such an objection; it is in a forcible and peculiarly fine style. It properly forms a part of a very fine series, which Messrs. Boydell have just published, representing the City of Copenhagen, with the disposition of the English Fleet before it; from drawings made on the spot, by Captain Cockburn of the royal artillery.

Plate I. represents a View of the Island of Amak, with the coast of Sweden, and the advanced squadron under Sir Samuel Hood, in the distance, &c. &c.

Plate II and III. Views of the City of Copenhagen, taken from the Palace of Fredericksburg, embracing the whole of the city, and shewing the situation of the British batteries, &c.

Plate IV. View of the whole British Fleet and Transports, &c.

Plate V. View of the Castle of Cronenburg, with the British Fleet before it; together with the Castle of Helsenburg, &c. shewing the entrance into the Sound, &c.

The prints are engraved in aqua-tinta, by M. R. Pollard, and finished in colours to imitate the drawings.

The size of each print 10½ by 21 inches long.

Price to subscribers, 3l. 13s. 6d. each set; and proofs, five guineas.

The Coast of Zealand, and indeed the whole scenery which these engravings represent, is universally admitted to rank among the most picturesque and beautiful marine views in Europe, and the prints are admirably executed.

Paul, preaching at Athens. Raphael pinxt. T. Holloway, historical engraver to his Majesty, sculpt. Published for T. Holloway, Hampton-Court.

We some time since announced, that Mr. Holloway had begun to engrave Raphael's Cartoons. This was a very arduous undertaking, and demanded talents of more than common magnitude to execute it in a proper manner. In this, which is the first plate of the series, this artist has displayed a proof that he possesses these talents. The engraving, is a very elaborate performance, and must be classed as a very fine plate, which will greatly tend to rescue the country from the disgrace of overwhelming the arts with such a multitude of garish, yet slovenly furniture prints, to the reproach of good taste and sound science. It is ardently to be hoped, and indeed from former experience may reasonably be expected, that the public will encourage these great undertakings: when engraven by artists that

that have powers commensurate to the execution, such productions are at once honourable to the skill and genius which produce them, and to the country where they are produced. We have been told, that Mr. Holloway has several of the plates in great forwardness, and are happy to hear that he has a very liberal and noble subscription.

The Death of Lord Nelson Painted by Samuel Drummond; Engraved by George Clint. Published for Drummond, Church-street, Soho.

Mr. Drummond's professional abilities we have always thought of with great respect. Many of his productions display great marks of ability; and this is worthy of the artist, and will hold a very respectable rank indeed among the numerous compositions on the same subject. The picture, which was of a large size, was exhibited at Mr. Drummond's, and at the Gallery of Arts, Pall-mall. In order to secure a certainty, that no faulty or worn-out impressions should be taken from the copper, the plate, after a given number were taken off, (I think three hundred,) was destroyed.

His Most Gracious Majesty George III. T. Stothard, R. A. pinxt. Engraved, published, and respectfully dedicated to his Majesty's loyal and faithful Subjects, by G. Testolini, Cornhill.

It is a little singular that in this age of portraits, we have never yet had what could be called a capital portrait of his Majesty; but so it unquestionably is. Mr. Stothard's, from which this is engraven, was a good picture, and the print, which is a small whole length, in the chalk manner, is very fair; but it would perhaps have been entitled to a higher class, if it had been rather more delicately finished.

The Marquis of Stafford has displayed more taste and spirit in his exertions to promote, encourage, and patronize the fine arts, than any other nobleman in this country. His throwing open his splendid mansion in Cleveland-row, for four or five months in the year, to gratify the amateur, and exhibit to the nobility, connoisieurs, &c. the productions of English artists, many of which he has recently purchased at most liberal prices, is better calculated to excite a spirit of competition, promote the English school, and hold out a grand and patriotic example to other men of rank, than any plan that has been hitherto adopted.

Besides this, we learn that he is at present erecting a gallery at Trentham, in Staffordshire, to be entirely appropriated to the productions of English artists. For the decoration of this, the noble Marquis has purchased a number of the best selected paintings from the British Gallery at a considerable expense; these, together with several others, which his lordship has collected from other sources, are shortly to be sent down to enrich this new depository of the arts. The gallery is to be sixty feet long, and is to be constructed on the most magnificent and elegant style that the taste of Tatham the architect can devise.

Mr. Laurence has been peculiarly successful in his portrait of the late Mr. Pitt. It is an accurate likeness as could possibly be obtained, and admirably expresses the lofty character of the original. The picture, which has been purchased by Mr. Angerstein, is a very fine composition.

John Harris, of Sweetings Alley, Royal Exchange, proposes to publish by subscription, an engraving of the gallant action fought on the 1st of October, 1807, off Barbadoes, by his Majesty's Packet the Windsor Castle, with the French Schooner, Le Genie, from Guadaloupe, in which the French Schooner had fifty-seven men killed and wounded. The size of the plate is twenty-three inches by sixteen, and will be engraved in aqua-tinta by James Haraden, after a picture painted by Thomas Whitcombe, marine painter. Price of the print 7s. 6d. proof, or in colours, 15s. Subscriptions are received by Messrs. Boydell and Co. Cheapside; Clay and Scriven, Ludgate-street; and Colnaghi and Co. Cockspur-street.

Random and Snaith of Hart-street, Bloomsbury, have just imported from Paris, copies of the celebrated collection of paintings by Raphael, Guido, Correggio, Angelo, and other great masters of the Italian school, forming part of the paintings of the National Museum in the Louvre, at Paris. The above are elegantly printed, by Didot, in large folio, with a description, and historical and critical explanation of each painting, at 26s. per number.

The Empress Josephine is going to erect at a gallery at Malmaison, for the purpose of exhibiting all the works of art which she possesses. Among these are a beautiful collection of Etruscan vases, fine Greek armour, found at Pompeii, and a number of pictures by the first masters.

Dubourg's

Dubourg's Museum, with additions, is now open, at No. 68, Lower Grosvenor-street, with large cork models of temples, amphitheatres, mausoleums, &c. from the most admired remains of antiquity in Rome, Italy, and the South of France. Cork gives an admirable idea of ruins; the sponginess which it naturally exhibits, when cut in the proper manner, gives a something that resemble the ravages of the teeth of time, more than any art can produce. Mr. Dubourg's specimens are eminently curious.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

REPORT *of the* TRANSACTIONS *of the* PHYSICAL CLASS *of the* NATIONAL INSTITUTE, *for the last* HALF YEAR *of* 1806. *By* M. CUVIER, SECRETARY *to the* SOCIETY.

(Continued from page 377.)

M. DE LA BILLARDIERE has completed twenty-two numbers of his Flora of New Holland.

Five new genera, we are informed, are therein described, one of which, in particular, termed by this Botanist *athrosperma*, and which he considers as belonging to the family of the *ranunculi*, is a tree likely to become very useful in France, as the kernel of its fruit possesses the taste and odour of the nutmeg, and as it appears very capable of supporting the temperature of that climate.

One of our most celebrated correspondents, M. Humboldt, continues to publish, in conjunction with his fellow traveller, M. Bonpland, the plants they have discovered in South America. Two numbers of this interesting work have already appeared. We are likewise indebted to these indefatigable travellers for so many new species belonging to the family of the *melastoma* alone, that they might form a volume by themselves.

These learned naturalists, continues M. Cuvier, have been equally industrious, and successful in their researches into the natural history of animals.

The Condor, a bird so famous in the Cordilleras, had never been accurately described before their time, and its size had always been greatly exaggerated.

According to their description it scarcely exceeds one metre in height, or more than three or four metres in thickness. Its colour is commonly a blackish brown; and the lower part of the neck is furnished with a ring of white feathers. The male is discriminated by a fleshy crest on the crown of the head, and by a white spot upon the wing, marks which are not found in the female.

The observations of these two travellers upon the electrical eel of Surinam, *gymnotus electricus*, are in M. Cuvier's opinion, extremely curious. This fish, which is very common in several of the marshes of Guiana, gives such violent shocks as to stun horses, make them fall down, and expose them to be drowned. It is in this way, that we obtain possession of the gymnotus, because when the animal is exhausted by a quick repetition of these shocks, it may be seized with impunity. M. de Humboldt, in placing his feet on one of these electrical eels, after being drawn out of the water, experienced so severe a shock, that the impression left by it continued the whole day, and disqualified him from judging of its true nature; but when only slight shocks are communicated, they produce a particular tremulous motion, a species of subsultus tendinum, which occurs not in ordinary electrical shocks. The effects produced by those of the gymnotus more particularly resemble the pain which is occasioned on galvanizing a wound. The shocks depend on the will of the animal, which gives them without making any apparent motion, and directs them according to its pleasure. In proportion, as it is better fed, and the water more frequently renewed, in which it is kept, the shocks are more violent; but they cease to be communicated, on depriving the animal of its brain and heart. They may be propagated through the same media as those of electricity; it is not, however, sufficient to come into contact with the water, in which the animal is kept in order to receive a shock; but neither is it necessary to this effect to form a circle, or to touch the animal in two points.

M. Tenon, has given an important continuation of his Memoirs upon the Dentition of the Horse.

After briefly recapitulating the results he had presented to the Institute in former years, he dwells, at considerable length, on the three last molares, or grinders, in each jaw.

The lower teeth have two roots; those in

in the upper jaw have three. The first of the former are thinner, and crooked from before backwards; those of the latter were crooked towards the palate. This curvature distinguishes them from the front grinders, whether they be milk-teeth, or those succeeding them, which are always straight.

The former of these back grinders are visible in the alveolus at the time of birth; they appear about the ninth month, and last during life; they are also longer in wearing down by mastication than the others. The first and second have behind a small longitudinal ridge, which assists them in cutting the alveolus, but which is speedily succeeded by a plane surface, intended to afford support to the tooth, which shoots behind. No other tooth, on the contrary, being to succeed the third back grinder, it preserves its ridge throughout its whole length; but it has a small swelling, which hinders it from opening the alveolus so quickly as the others. All these teeth, during their evolution, produce upon the jaw the same effect, as an expansive instrument, which dilates it unequally, and varies the form of it according to the age of the animal, and conformably to the wants of every period of its life.

This respectable anatomist has also recently published the first volume of his "*Recherches d' Anatomie et de Chirurgie.*" In this work he chiefly treats of the eyes, and the diseases to which they are subject, and of the exfoliation of the bones; he has inserted in it several of the memoirs noticed in former reports. But a work, like the present, intended for men of science cannot, it is justly observed, be properly analyzed in a report of this nature.

M. Cuvier, proceeds next to inform us, that he himself continues his researches respecting the remains of those animals, which the revolutions of our globe appear to have destroyed. Of these he has described five in the last six months.

The bones of the first have been long well known, and are found, in great abundance near different rivers in North America, where they have improperly given to them the apellation of *mammoth*, which belongs exclusively to the *fossile elephant* so common in Siberia. Of the four others, which belong to the same genus, but which were not hitherto known, two were found in Europe and two in North America.

These five animals are characterised by having tusks and a trunk, or proboscis, like the elephant, and having the lower jaw furnished with conical points disposed in pairs. It is from this last circumstance, that the generic name of *mastodonte*, or *animaux à dents mammelonées* has been applied to them by M. Cuvier.

The labours of this naturalist respecting the fossile bones, so frequently found in the plaster quarries near Paris, led to the discovery recently made at Montmartre, of a very perfect skeleton. It belongs to one of the eleven species supposed at present to be extinct, and which have been described by M. Cuvier. What had only been conjectured respecting the bones found separately is now fully confirmed by this skeleton, in which they still remain in their natural union.

M. de Beauvois has published the third part of his *Insectes recueillis en Afrique et en Amerique*.

The history of animals, though placed at the limits of the physical and moral sciences, does not employ alone, in its discussions, the theory of the action of bodies; that of the operations of mind is not foreign to this inquiry.

It is well known, that the nature and limits of the intelligence of the brute creation have, for a long period of time, occupied the attention of metaphysicians, though these are points that can only be determined by naturalists.

In this point of view, such subjects afford proper objects of inquiry to our class, and for this reason says the learned reporter, we heard with much interest a memoir upon instinct, or rather *against instinct*, by M. Dupont de Nemours, member of the historical class.

Considerations wholly foreign to the subject, formerly rendered such questions extremely complicated, while Descartes, on the contrary, ran into the opposite extreme, by regarding brutes as mere machines.

Did not experience teach us how far the spirit of system has sometimes led the greatest of men, we might be induced to believe, that they were not serious in their speculations, or that they had never attended to the habits and manners of animals. Be this, however, as it may, since philosophers have found it more advantageous to observe nature herself than to create an imaginary world around them, they have returned to a train of thinking on this subject similar to the vulgar.

No individual possessed of common understanding, can hesitate to believe, that animals are conscious of their sensations, and are determined in their actions

actions, by present pleasure or pain; but it must be also admitted, that they possess a strong memory; that they form, by repeated experience, general judgments, founded on analogy; and that they afterwards conduct themselves according to the pleasure, or pain felt in consequence of the decisions, and often in opposition to the attraction of present pleasure or pain; and, lastly, that this principle, well directed, may be employed by man in their education, and may sometimes lead animals to the habit of performing, with admirable precision, actions not only in themselves extremely difficult, but to which their conformation does not seem adapted.

None of these philosophers doubt, that animals have various ways of expressing their wants and their passions, and that those of the superior orders, whose organization approaches to that of the human species, are capable of learning the signification of many of our words, and obey our orders, without committing any mistakes.

But independently of these faculties, which in some respects resemble ours, and which vary in a considerable degree in the different classes of animals, naturalists conceive they have discovered in certain species other facultics, which appear to be essentially different, and to which they have given the name of instinct.

There are certain actions essential to the preservation of the species, but which are often entirely foreign to the apparent wants of the individuals; they are often also so very complicated, that were we to attribute them to intelligence, it would presuppose a degree of foresight and knowledge, which no one has yet ventured to ascribe to these species. Such actions cannot be attributed to a principle of imitation, since it should seem that the individuals, who perform them, had no opportunity of acquiring such knowledge, and yet that those of the same species uniformly practise them nearly in the same manner: lastly, what appears not less remarkable is, that actions, which have no reference whatever to the degree of ordinary intelligence, and which become more singular, more acute, and more disinterested, in proportion as the animals, which perform them, belong to classes less elevated and more stupid. Thus it is among the insects, the molluscæ, and the worms, that we observe the most astonishing instincts; hence, it should seem, that instinct and intelligence are two distinct faculties intended to compensate the want of each other, as, in some respects, fecundity supplies the place of strength or longevity; it is ever by the just proportion of intelligence, instinct, and physical qualities, such as the delicacy of the senses, or the strength of the body, that the species are preserved.

Naturalists have, therefore supposed, that animals endowed with instinct exert these particular actions, in consequence of an internal impulse, wholly independent of experience, foresight, education, and external agents, or, in other terms, that organization alone determines them to act in that peculiar manner. This conclusion has been adopted by most observers, who merely differ in explaining the mode, in which organization imparts this determination. The following account is given, by the reporter, of M. Dupont's opinions on this subject.

The necessity or the desire of performing a certain action can only proceed from sensations, or the recollection of sensations; in a word from images, but it is not requisite, that sensations should derive their origin from without, for all external sensations require internal motions of the nerves and brain, without which they could not occur. Now as these internal motions may originate in the organs themselves, exclusively of any action from without, as may be observed in dreams and different maladies, it seems therefore fair to infer, that certain animals are organized in such a manner, that internal motions may uniformly arise within themselves proper to produce sensations and images, and that these images irresistibly determine their will to certain actions.

This hypothesis appears not to possess any thing in common with that of innate ideas, which has only for its objects general or abstract notions; for those who deny, with reason, that the general ideas of man are innate, have never affirmed, what daily experience would contradict, that he may not experience sensations from the internal motions of his own organs, and that without the intervention of external bodies.

Neither does it appear to have any thing, in common, with the doctrine of materialism; for whatever idea we may entertain respecting the nature of the sentient principle, we are nevertheless constrained to allow, that it can only experience sensations through the intermedium of the brain and nervous system.

Lastly, this hypothesis does not approximate more nearly than any other to fatalism; for every action being determined, either by a present sensation, or

or by the recollection of a past sensation, or by the fear or hope of a future sensation, whether these sensations be external or internal, the state of the question is not changed.

It seems, however, that a dread of acquiescing in any of these three theories has operated on M. Dupont to reject indiscriminately every species of instinct.

He begins, by shewing, that the actions of animals belonging to the superior order as quadrupeds and birds, result merely from a combination of their experience and their physical faculties, in which opinion all naturalists concur.

He next endeavours to explain physically how these animals, and even children themselves, learn to suck; he shews that several species have the power of emitting sounds sufficiently numerous to form a very complicated language; and he assures us, from his own observation, that they employ some of these sounds under circumstances so extremely similar, that it is impossible to doubt but they attach to them a determinate and fixed signification. His observations on this part of his subject are extremely interesting, and well calculated, according to M. Cuvier, to enrich the natural history of these species.

He also endeavours to prove, that the species can bring their modes of operation to the greatest perfection, under certain circumstances; but here, perhaps, naturalists may accuse him of having made a comparison between the inteligence of species somewhat different. Thus, for example, the beaver of North America is not entirely similar to the beaver of the Rhone, nor is the social spider of Paraguay of the same species as our solitary spider.

We conceive, from the foregoing observations, that M. Dupont will find the greatest difficulty in explaining how insects have learned the astonishing precautions with which they prepare proper shelter and nourishment for the eggs which they and others are about to deposit, and the worms which are to proceed from them, though they have never seen either an egg or a similar worm, and though the wants of the worm have no relation with those of the insect that labours for its preservation.

Among a multitude of examples, which might be quoted, M. Dupont has confined himself to one. It relates to the sagacity of a species of wasp, termed by him *fausse guêpe solitaire*, of which he gives the following account:—

During the life of the perfect animal, it feeds on flowers; but when about to deposit its eggs, it digs in argillaceous sand a cylindrical hole, at the bottom of which it lays an egg, and afterwards searches on the common garden cabbage for a small green caterpillar, on which it never preys at any other period of its existence. The wasp punctures this caterpillar with its sting, in such a manner, as to weaken it, so that it cannot resist the attacks of the worm, which, in due time, escapes from the egg, and devours it: besides, were the wasp to employ such a force as to kill the reptile, it would corrupt, and thus be rendered unfit to serve as nourishment to the worm. This sagacious insect next proceeds to roll up its prey in a circular form, and place it carefully in the hole near the egg, after which it renews its search, until it has collected eleven other caterpillars, which it treats in the same manner: it then carefully closes the hole and dies.

Immediately on being hatched, and escaping from the egg, the little green worm devours successively the twelve caterpillars, prepared for its support, and afterwards becoming metamorphosed into a wasp deserts its subterranean dwelling, flying from flower to flower, and giving itself up to love, until the season arrives for depositing its eggs, when it performs precisely the same operations as the parent wasp, and on the very same species of caterpillar.

M. Dupont de Nemours, in order to explain this extraordinary fact, is obliged to suppose, that the wasp, or perfect insect, retains a recollection of the sensations it experienced during its continuance in the worm state, though the form of its organs be entirely changed. It is evident, however, that he must also suppose, though it be not expressly mentioned, that the wasp can recognize, by sight, the caterpillar, and sand, which it could only know by the touch, while in the worm state, since it is then blind: it besides never leaves its subterranean dwelling, until it has become changed into the insect state, and before this period the caterpillars are wholly devoured. In fine, as M. Dupont ventures not to suppose that the wasp can foresee that the egg, which it lays, will become a worm, and require the different operations which it performs on its account, he persuades himself, that all these are done merely to amuse itself, by imitating what it had seen during its first existence.

(To be continued.)

REPORT

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN NOVEMBER.

Containing official and authentic Documents.

GREAT BRITAIN.

AT the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 4th of November, 1807, present, The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

From the London Gazette of Saturday, November the 7th, 1807.

Whereas the King of Denmark has issued a Declaration of War against his Majesty, his subjects and people; and his Majesty's anxious and repeated endeavours to obtain the revocation of such Declaration, and to procure the restoration of peace, have proved ineffectual; his Majesty therefore is pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that general reprisals be granted against the ships, goods, and subjects of the King of Denmark (save and except any vessels to which his Majesty's licence has been granted, or which have been directed to be released from the embargo, and have not since arrived at any foreign port), so that as well his Majesty's fleets and ships, as also all other ships and vessels that shall be commissioned by letters of marque or general reprisals, or otherwise, by his Majesty's commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of Great Britain, shall and may lawfully seize all ships, vessels, and goods belonging to the King of Denmark or his subjects, or others inhabiting within the territories of the King of Denmark, and bring the same to judgment in any of the courts of admiralty within his Majesty's dominions; and, to that end, his Majesty's advocate-general, with the advocate of the Admiralty, are forthwith to prepare the draft of a commission, and present the same to his Majesty at this Board, authorising the commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral, or any person or persons by them empowered and appointed, to issue forth and grant letters of marque and reprisals to any of his Majesty's subjects, or others whom the said commissioners shall deem fitly qualified in that behalf, for the apprehending, seizing, and taking the ships, vessels, and goods belonging to Denmark, and the vassals and subjects of the King of Denmark, or any inhabiting within his countries, territories, or dominions, except as aforesaid; and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said commission as have been usual, and are according to former precedents; and his Majesty's advocate-general, with the advocate of the Admiralty, are also forthwith to prepare the draft of a commission, and present the same to his Majesty at this Board, authorizing the said commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of Great Britain, and the lieutenant and judge of the said court, his surrogate or surrogates, as also the several courts of admiralty within his Majesty's dominions, to take cognizance of, and judicially proceed upon all, and all manner of captures, seizures, prizes, and reprisals of all ships and goods that are or shall be taken, and to hear and determine the same, and, according to the course of admiralty, and the law of nations, to adjudge and condemn all such ships, vessels, and goods as shall belong to Denmark, or the vassals and subjects of the King of Denmark, or to any others inhabiting within any of his countries, territories, and dominions, except as aforesaid; and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said commission as have been usual, and are according to former precedents; and they are likewise to prepare, and lay before his Majesty at this Board, a draft of such instructions as may be proper to be sent to the courts of admiralty in his Majesty's foreign governments and plantations, for their guidance herein; as also another draft of instructions for such ships as shall be commissioned for the purpose abovementioned.

Supplement to the London Gazette of November 14, 1807.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 11th of November, 1807, Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas certain orders, establishing an unprecedented system of warfare against this kingdom, and aimed especially at the destruction of its commerce and resources, were, some time since, issued by the Government of France, by which "The British Islands were declared to be in a state of blockade," thereby subjecting to capture and condemnation all vessels with their cargoes, which should continue to trade with his Majesty's dominions:

And whereas by the same order, "all trading in English merchandize is prohibited, and every article of merchandize belonging to England, or coming from her Colonies, or of her manufacture, is declared lawful prize:"

And whereas the nations in alliance with France, and under her controul, were required to give, and have given, and do give, effect to such orders:

And whereas his Majesty's Order of the 7th of January last has not answered the desired purpose, either of compelling the enemy to recal those orders, or of inducing Neutral Nations to interpose, with effect, to obtain their revocation, but, on the contrary, the same have been recently enforced with increased rigour:

And whereas his Majesty, under these circumstances, finds himself compelled to take further measures for asserting and vindicating his just rights, and for supporting that Maritime Power which the exertions and valour of his people have, under the blessing of Providence,

Providence, enabled him to establish and maintain; and the maintenance of which is not more essential to the safety and prosperity of his Majesty's dominions, than it is to the protection of such States as still retain their independence, and to the general interest and happiness of mankind:

His Majesty is therefore pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that all the ports and places of France and her Allies, or of any other country at war with his Majesty, and all other ports or places in Europe, from which, although not at war with his Majesty, the British flag is excluded, and all ports and places in the Colonies belonging to his Majesty's enemies, shall, from henceforth, be subject to the same restrictions in point of trade and navigation, with the exceptions hereinafter-mentioned, as if the same were actually blockaded by his Majesty's naval forces, in the most strict and rigorous manner:—And it is hereby further ordered and declared, that all trade in articles which are of the produce or manufacture of the said countries or colonies, shall be deemed and considered to be unlawful; and that every vessel trading from or to the said countries or colonies, together with all goods and merchandize on board, and all articles of the produce or manufacture of the said countries or colonies, shall be captured, and condemned as prize to the captors.

But although his Majesty would be fully justified, by the circumstances and considerations above recited, in establishing such system of restrictions with respect to all the countries and colonies of his enemies, without exception or qualification; yet his Majesty, being nevertheless desirous not to subject neutrals to any greater inconvenience than is absolutely inseparable from the carrying into effect his Majesty's just determination to counteract the designs of his enemies, and to retort upon his enemies themselves the consequences of their own violence and injustice; and being yet willing to hope that it may be possible (consistently with that object) still to allow to neutrals the opportunity of furnishing themselves with colonial produce for their own consumption and supply; and even to leave open, for the present, such trade with his Majesty's enemies as shall be carried on directly with the ports of his Majesty's dominions, or of his Allies, in the manner hereinafter-mentioned:

His Majesty is therefore pleased further to order, and it is hereby ordered, that nothing herein contained shall extend to subject to capture or condemnation, any vessel, or the cargo of any vessel, belonging to any country not declared by this order to be subjected to the restrictions incident to a state of blockade, which shall have cleared out with such cargo from some port or place of the country to which she belongs, either in Europe or America, or from some free port in his Majesty's colonies, under circumstances in which such trade from such free port is permitted, direct to some port or place in the colonies of his Majesty's enemies, or from those colonies direct to the country to which such vessel belongs, or to some free port in his Majesty's colonies, in such cases, and with such articles, as it may be lawful to import into such free port; nor to any vessel, or the cargo of any vessel, belonging to any country not at war with his Majesty, which shall have cleared out from some port or place in this kingdom, or from Gibraltar or Malta, under such regulations as his Majesty may think fit to prescribe, or from any port belonging to his Majesty's Allies, and shall be proceeding direct to the port specified in her clearance; nor to any vessel, or the cargo of any vessel, belonging to any country not at war with his Majesty, which shall be coming from any port or place in Europe which is declared by this order to be subject to the restrictions incident to a state of blockade, destined to some port or place in Europe belonging to his Majesty, and which shall be on her voyage direct thereto; but these exceptions are not to be understood as exempting from capture or confiscation any vessel or goods which shall be liable thereto, in respect of having entered or departed from any port or place actually blockaded by his Majesty's squadrons or ships of war, or for being enemies' property, or for any other cause than the contravention of this present order.

And the Commanders of his Majesty's Ships of War and Privateers, and other Vessels acting under his Majesty's Commission, shall be, and are hereby instructed to warn every vessel which shall have commenced her voyage prior to any notice of this Order, and shall be destined to any port of France or of her Allies, or of any other country at war with his Majesty, or to any port or place from which the British Flag as aforesaid is excluded, or to any colony belonging to his Majesty's enemies, and which shall not have cleared out as is hereinbefore allowed, to discontinue her voyage, and to proceed to some port or place in this kingdom, or to Gibraltar or Malta; and any vessel which, after having been so warned, or after a reasonable time shall have been afforded for the arrival of information of his Majesty's Order at any port or place from which she sailed, or which, after having notice of this Order, shall be found in the prosecution of any voyage contrary to the restrictions contained in this Order, shall be captured, and, together with her cargo, condemned as lawful prize to the Captors.

And whereas countries, not engaged in the war, have acquiesced in the orders of France, prohibiting all trade in any articles the produce or manufacture of his Majesty's dominions; and the merchants of those countries have given countenance and effect to those prohibitions,

prohibitions, by accepting from persons styling themselves Commercial Agents of the enemy, resident at neutral ports, certain documents, termed "Certificates of Origin," being Certificates obtained at the ports of shipment, declaring that the articles of the cargo are not of the produce or manufacture of his Majesty's dominions, or to that effect:

And whereas this expedient has been directed by France, and submitted to by such merchants, as part of the new system of warfare directed against the trade of this kingdom, and as the most effectual instrument of accomplishing the same, and it is therefore essentially necessary to resist it:

His Majesty is therefore pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that if any vessel, after reasonable time shall have been afforded for receiving notice of this his Majesty's Order at the port or place from which such vessel shall have cleared out, shall be found carrying any such certificate or document as aforesaid, or any document referring to, or authenticating the same, such vessel shall be adjudged lawful prize to the captor, together with the goods laden therein, belonging to the person or persons, by whom, or on whose behalf, any such document was put on board.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judges of the High Court of Admiralty, and Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein, as to them shall respectively appertain.

At the Court of the Queen's Palace, the 11th of November, 1807, Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas articles of the growth and manufacture of Foreign Countries cannot by law be imported into this Country, except in British ships, or in ships belonging to the Countries of which such articles are the growth and manufacture, without an order in council specially authorizing the same:

His Majesty, taking into consideration the Order of this day's date, respecting the trade to be carried on to and from the ports of the enemy, and deeming it expedient that any vessel belonging to any Country in alliance or at amity with his Majesty, may be permitted to import into this Country articles of the produce or manufacture of Countries at war with his Majesty:

His Majesty, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, is therefore pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that all goods, wares, or merchandizes, specified and included in the schedule of an Act, passed in the forty-third year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to repeal the duties of customs payable in Great Britain, and to grant other duties in lieu thereof," may be imported from any port or place belonging to any State not at amity with his Majesty, in ships belonging to any State at amity with his Majesty, subject to the payment of such duties, and liable to such drawbacks as are now established by law upon the importation of the said goods, wares, or merchandize, in ships navigated according to law; and with respect to such of the said goods, wares, or merchandize, as are authorised to be warehoused under the provisions of an Act, passed in the forty-third year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for permitting certain goods imported into Great Britain, to be secured in warehouses without payment of duty," subject to all the regulations of the said last-mentioned Act; and with respect to all articles which are prohibited by law from being imported into this Country, it is ordered that the same shall be reported for exportation to any Country in amity or alliance with his Majesty.

And his Majesty is further pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, That all vessels which shall arrive at any port of the United Kingdom, or at the port of Gibraltar or Malta, in consequence of having been warned pursuant to the aforesaid Order, or in consequence of receiving information, in any other manner, of the said Order, subsequent to their having taken on board any part of their cargoes, whether previous or subsequent to their sailing, shall be permitted to report their cargoes for exportation, and shall be allowed to proceed upon their voyages to their original ports of destination (if not unlawful before the issuing of the said Order,) or to any port at amity with his Majesty, upon receiving a certificate from the Collector or Comptroller of the Customs at the port at which they should so enter, (which certificate the said Collectors and Comptrollers of the Customs are hereby authorized and required to give,) setting forth that such vessels came into such port in consequence of being so warned, or of receiving such information as aforesaid; and that they were permitted to sail from such port under the regulations which his Majesty has been pleased to establish in respect to such vessels. But in case any vessel so arriving shall prefer to import her cargo, then such vessel shall be allowed to enter and import the same, upon such terms and conditions as the said cargo might have been imported upon, according to law, in case the said vessel had sailed after having received notice of the said Order, and in conformity thereto.

And it is further ordered, that all vessels which shall arrive at any port of the United Kingdom, or at Gibraltar or Malta, in conformity

formity and obedience to the said Order, shall be allowed, in respect to all articles which may be on board the same, except sugar, coffee, wine, brandy, snuff, and tobacco, to clear out to any port whatever, to be specified in such clearance; and, with respect to the last-mentioned articles, to export the same to such ports, and under such conditions and regulations only, as his Majesty, by licence to be granted for that purpose, may direct.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judges of the High Court of Admiralty, and Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein as to them shall respectively appertain.

At the Court of the Queen's Palace, the 11th of November, 1807, Present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas the sale of ships by a belligerent to a neutral is considered by France to be illegal:

And whereas a great part of the shipping of France and her Allies has been protected from capture during the present hostilities by transfers, or pretended transfers, to neutrals:

And whereas it is fully justifiable to adopt the same rule, in this respect, towards the enemy, which is applied by the enemy to this Country:

His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, That in future the sale to a neutral of any vessel belonging to his Majesty's enemies, shall not be deemed to be legal, nor in any manner to transfer the property, nor to alter the character of such vessels; and all vessels now belonging, or which shall hereafter belong to any enemy of his Majesty, notwithstanding any sale, or pretended sale to a neutral, after a reasonable time shall have elapsed for receiving information of this his Majesty's order at the place where such sale, or pretended sale, was effected, shall be captured and brought in, and shall be adjudged as lawful prize to the captors.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judges of the High Court of Admiralty, and Courts of Vice-Admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein as to them shall respectively appertain.

We have been favoured with the following Analysis of the above important State Papers, which give a new character to the present war.

First Order of Council, 11th of November, 1807, for imposing the Restrictions of Blockade, and regulating the Navigation of the Sea in consequence of it.

VESSELS.	PORTS AND PLACES.
Vessels trading from or to ..... with all goods on board—*Prize.*	Ports and places subjected to restrictions of blockade, viz.
	Ports and places of France and her allies.
	....of any other country at war.
All Produce or Manufacture of—*Prize*	....in Europe, from which the British flag is excluded.
	....in colonies belonging to the enemy.
Except vessels trading directly from	Countries not subjected to the restrictions of blockade.

in Europe or America, to which such vessels belong, or from British free colonial ports to the enemy's colonies, or from such colonies to the countries to which such vessels belong, or to the British free colonial ports under the free-port act. *Except* vessels belonging to ..... Countries not at war. clearing out and proceeding directly from this kingdom, Gibraltar, or Malta, under regulations hereafter to be prescribed, or from the port of an ally, to a port specified in the clearance.

Coming from any place in Europe subjected to the restrictions of blockade, destined to some port or place in Europe, belonging to his Majesty, and on a voyage direct thereto.

Ports or places actually blockaded, enemy's property, and other causes of capture, not expressed in this order, to have their operation, as before.

Vessels commencing their voyage prior to notice of this Order, are to be warned by British commanders to discontinue their voyage, and proceed to this kingdom, Gibraltar, or Malta.

Vessels

Vessels so warned; also
Vessels having had reasonable time for information at the place from whence they sailed; also
Vessels having had notice of this Order;
All these, found in prosecution of their voyage, contrary to the directions of the Order —*Prize.*
Vessels after reasonable time for receiving notice of this Order, at the port where they cleared out, found carrying certificates of origin, or any document referring to, or authenticating the same—*Prize.*

Second Order of Council, 11*th of November,* 1807, *for permitting Importation and Exportation, in consequence of the Blockade.*

VESSELS.	PORTS AND PLACES.
Goods included in the Schedule of stat. 43 Geo. III. ch. 68, may be imported into this kingdom from	Ports or places belonging to any state not in amity.
in ships belonging to any state in amity, upon the same duties and drawbacks, as if in ships navigated according to law.	
Goods within the Warehouseing Act, stat. 43 Geo. III. ch. 132, are to be subject to the regulations of that Act.	
Goods prohibited, are to be reported for exportation to any country in amity.	

Vessels arriving in the United Kingdom, Gibraltar, or Malta, in consequence of having been warned, or having received information of the First Order, subsequent to their having taken on board part of their cargo, (whether previous or subsequent to their sailing,) may report their cargoes for exportation, and proceed to their port of destination, (if not unlawful before the First Order,) or to a port in amity, upon receiving a certificate from the collector or comptroller testifying the above facts;—
Also, may import, in the same manner, as if the vessel had sailed after receiving notice of the First Order, and in conformity with it.
Vessels arriving in the United Kingdom, Gibraltar, or Malta, in conformity to the First Order, may clear out to any port whatever.
Except, that sugar, wine, brandy, snuff, and tobacco, must be exported by licence, to such ports, and under such conditions, as shall be therein directed.

Third Order of Council, 11*th of November,* 1807, *respecting Enemy's Ships sold to Neutrals.*

Transfers and sales of vessels to neutrals by an enemy, after hostilities, declared illegal.
Vessels now belonging or hereafter belonging to the enemy, notwithstanding sale to a neutral, after a reasonable time elapsed for receiving information of this Order at the place of sale, or pretended sale, may be made *Prize.*

DENMARK.

Patent relative to the Punishment of Persons in Sleswick and Holstein, carrying on any Trade or Commerce with the Enemies of the Country.

We, Christian VII. by God's grace, King of Denmark, Norway, &c. make known hereby, that as all trade and commerce between our enemies and the subjects of this country has already been declared criminal, during the present war, by our decree of the 9th of September last, we have thought proper to enact the following penalties against persons who may be found offending.

I. Any connection or correspondence with the subjects of Great Britain, though carried on by means of a third person or party, shall be punished with severe imprisonment: but if the said correspondence shall have been carried on immediately between our subjects and the enemies of the country, the former shall be punished with death.

II. Further, the goods, the objects of the said commerce, shall be confiscated, if found; but if not forthcoming, the criminal shall pay the value of them.

III. Any person giving information of any such trade or commerce, shall, upon conviction of the parties accused, receive a reward from our Royal Treasury of from 50 to 100 rix dollars for each offence, but which shall also be repaid by the party or parties convicted.

IV. Over and above the reward specified in Section III. the informer shall be entitled to half the value of the property confiscated.

All persons whom this may concern are hereby called upon to take notice.

Given officially under our hand and seal, in our town and fortress of Rendsburgh October 30, 1807.

FRANCE.

The Moniteur of the 13th, contains a long article relative to England, dated Paris, November 12.

"England," it is said, "has within two years sent out four expeditions. The first against Constantinople, which was attended with considerable loss, and the confiscation of all English property; the second was against Egypt, and proved still more disgraceful and disastrous by the defeat at Rosetta; the third was against Buenos Ayres, in which they lost 5000 men; the fourth, against Copenhagen, the

the most atrocious expedition of which history can preserve remembrance, and which has covered the English government with indelible shame. Why did the English evacuate Zealand and Copenhagen after the Prince Royal had refused to receive their envoy, and to ratify the capitulation? Because they were sensible of their feebleness by land, and feared the approach of winter, and of that season, when the approach of the Danish troops should be facilitated by the ice."

The article then proceeds thus:—"After these four expeditions, which so manifestly shew the moral and military decline of England, let us speak of the situation into which it has brought Portugal.

"The Prince Regent of Portugal loses his throne: he loses it, influenced by the intrigues of England! He loses it, because he would not seize the English merchandize which was at Lisbon.

"What then does England, that powerful ally?—She sees with indifference what passes in Portugal. What will she do when Portugal shall be taken? Will she go and seize upon Brazil? No; if the English make that attempt, the Catholics will drive them out. The fall of the house of Bragarza will remain a new proof that the destruction of whosoever attaches himself to the English is inevitable."

The article thus concludes:

"The refusal of the mediation of the emperor Alexander, and the expedition to Copenhagen, sufficiently reveal the sentiments of the English ministry, and their system of perpetual war.—The first consequence of these events has therefore been to determine the nations of the continent which were still at peace with England, to break off in future all connection with her. Austria did not hesitate: scarcely had the emperor Francis II. received information of the events at Copenhagen, and the refusal of the English to accept the mediation of Russia, when he declared war against England. Already the blockade is close on every side. Lord Pembroke, when he left Vienna, in order to return to London, was forced to embark at Trieste. The correspondence from Vienna can no longer arrive at London. The correspondence of England with every part of the continent is intercepted. We have in our hands, in consequence of the blockade, more than 100,000 English letters and bills of exchange to the amount of several millions sterling. These measures must reduce the English nation to a desperate situation. But what does this signify to the men who govern that nation? What have they in common with the English people?—Happily, on the day when these ministers shall be overthrown, they will become nothing. They may, for some time, continue to act on their maxims, but a catastrophe is inevitable. Peace, the first of benefits to a nation, ought to be the principal end of all the actions of those who govern.

"A ministry which professes perpetual war, betrays the dearest interests of its country. It has lost its confidence. Its inevitable and quickly approaching fall will satisfy the interest of the nation, and of public morals."

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of October to the 20th of November.

MORBI Infantiles	23
Catarrhus	9
Diarrhœa	6
Dysenteria	5
Typhus	6
Scarlatina	8
Paralysis	1
Amentia	1
Hysteria	7
Epilepsia	1
Morbi Cutanei	11
Menorrhagia	7
Leucorrhœa	5
Amenorrhœa	4

A singular excess of infantile diseases has occurred during the last month, partly from medicinal, but in a still greater degree from maternal, mismanagement.

It is a case more rare, than it is generally imagined, for a child to die what may perhaps be strictly regarded as a *natural* death.*

The case of paralysis inserted in the list, was peculiarly melancholy and interesting. It was that of a young man, who, in consequence of having caught cold under a mercurial course, to which he had frequently before been under the necessity of submitting, was attacked with a palsy of the left side, which soon became universal, except in the muscles about the face. He presented the spectacle of a living head, moving upon a deceased and motionless body. Death soon, however, completed his task, and liberated the sufferer

* For a further illustration of this subject, the reporter recommends the reader to Dr. Herdman's Discourses on the Management of Infants, and the Treatment of their Diseases.

sufferer from the horrors of consciousness.

In the painful family of disease, there is no member more dreadful than palsy, unless it extend its influence to the power of feeling, as well as to that of muscular exertion.

Idiocy is a mournful object of contemplation. But the second childhood of the mind is better than that of the body, where the faculties of memory and reflection remain comparatively unimpaired.

The case of idiocy, referred to in the catalogue, had been of many years duration. The reporter was particularly anxious and minute, with regard to the habits of living, professional employment, and original character of the patient; from which it appeared that he had been accurately abstemious, and had spent the former period of his life in an official situation, which required no unwholesome degree or unseasonable intemperance of exertion, or any extraordinary anxiety, perturbation, or restlessness of mind.

The paralysis, in this instance, seemed not to originate from its usual and natural sources. Upon farther scrutiny, however, it came out that the patient had been in the habit for many years, of taking "patent drops," which induced a gradually progressive imbecility, and ultimately an entire destruction of the intellectual and active powers.

Nov. 26, 1807. JOHN REID.
Grenville-street, Brunswick-square.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of October and the 20th of November, extracted from the London Gazettes*

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are between Parentheses.)

ABBOT Robert, Horsleydown, spirit merchant. (Sheffield Great Prescott street
Appleby Jeremiah, Chatham, linen draper. (Berry and Co Bucklersbury
Beck William, Bishopsgate street, dealer and chapman. (Willis, Warnford court
Beetson Henry Grundy, Gray's inn square, money-scrivener. (Lloyd, Princess street
Bullock Elizabeth, Birmingham milliner. (Bousfield, Bouverie street
Bridger John, the younger, Mortlake, tallow chandler. (Jenkins and Co. New inn
Bowen Thomas, Rhoidad, shopkeeper. (James, Gray's inn
Brunn Samuel, Charing Cross, sword cutler. (Luard, Lincoln's inn
Bruton John Luxton, Rotherhithe, mariner. (Oakley, Crutched Friars
Carr Edward, Whitstable, carpenter. (Nethersole and Co. Essex street
Cowperthwaite William, Old Fish street, grocer. (Meymott, Charlotte street
Croft William, Leeds, and James Manks, Hunslet, merchants. (Wilson, Greville street
Carruther John, Bristol, grocer. (Chapman, St. Mildred's court
Cunnington George, Webber street, baker. (Cruckshanks, Great St. Helens
Coleman Harry, Mere, butcher. (Seymour, Mere
Cuthbert Alexander, Thomas Brook, and George Robert Cuthbert, Gutter lane, merchants. (Scott, St. Mildreds court
Clegg, Elizabeth, Stafford, shopkeeper. (Price and Co. Lincoln's inn
Eglestone William, Hayes, taylor. (Popkin, Dean street
Etherington Thomas, Lawrence Poultney lane, broker. (Parnthu and son, London street
Ellis Thomas Ratcliffe, broker. (Birkitt, Bond court
Ellis Charles Jermyn street, tallow chandler. (Courteen, College hill
Endfield John the younger Langham, merchant. (Batchelor and Co. Serjeant's inn
Fenner John, Lawrence lane, linen draper. (Adams, Old Jewry
Frodsham Henry Ellison, Liverpool, baker. (Windle, John street
Francis Frederick, Chiswick, smith. (Fream, Great Queen street
Foster James, Sunderland, linen draper. (Bell and Co. bow lane
Foss Christopher, Catherine court, merchant. (Rivingtons', Fenchurch street
Fortnum William Ball alley, stationer. (Palmer and Co. Copthall court
Guest Joseph Mason, Birmingham, merchant. (Burrish Temple row
Gibson Thomas, Merfield, carpenter. (Crosby, Gray's inn
Griffiths William, Llannelly, shopkeeper. (James, Gray's inn
Hawkins James, the younger, Bermondsey, boat builder. (Saward, Rotherhithe
Horton Robert, Wooburn, maltster. (Edmunds, Lincoln's inn
Headen Samuel, Threadneedle street, insurance broker. (Pasmore, Waroford court
Hassal George, Birmingham, perfumer. (Alexander, Bedford row
Hare Moses, Exeter, cabinet maker. (Sykes and Co. New inn
Horner John, Durham, tanner. (Pringle, Greville street
Halse Richard, Sowton, miller. (Turrant, Chancery lane
Inwood Daniel, Lower Thames street, oil man. (Bovill, Bridge street
Johnson Joseph, and John Stratham, Twickett's mill, and Thomas Johnson, Hyde street, millers. (Swaine and Co. Old Jewry.
Isaacs Araham, George street, money scrivener. Poole, Dowgate hill
Jones John, Limehouse, baker. (Richings, Ely place.
Jackson Gervas, Swithin's lane, merchant. (Hurle, Cloak lane
Jones John, Enstone, victualler. (Aplin, Charibury
Kemp John, and Benjamin Hoyt, Mark lane, wine merchants. (Gregson and Co. Angel court
Kent Edward, White Lyon street, ironmonger. Flaxman, Ely place
Kirkman Edward, Portsmouth, linen draper. (Berry and James, Bucklersbury
Little William, Waltham abbey, callico printer. (Adams, Old Jewry
Livermore Thomas, the elder, Chelmsford, grocer. (Bauraine and Co. Union street
Levy Jonas, New Lisle street, oilman. (Keys, Somerset street
Lawton Hugh, Buslingthorpe, clothier. (Battye, Chancery lane
Levin Bendix Barnard, Great Alie street, merchant. Hurle, Cloak lane.
Magee John, and Daniel M'Nulty, Oxford street, linen drapers. Bourdillon and Co Friday street
Martin William Markham, Gosport, bookseller. (Gregory, St. Clement's inn
Myer's Joseph, Whittle, cotton spinner. (Milne and Co. Old Jewry
Meredith Richard, Oxford street, linen draper. (Hurle, Cloak lane
Marr Alexander, Gravel lane, baker. (Sherwood, Canterbury square
Norden Benjamin, Exeter street, grocer. (Isaacs, Mitre court
Owen John, Earith, victualler. (Alexander, Bedford row
Potter William, Kenton, taylor. (Darke, Bedford row
Pope Humphrey, Ratcliffe cross, victualler. (Holmes and Co. Mark lane
Parrock John, Birmingham, jeweller. (Poole, Dowgate hill
Parry Charles, Liverpool, currier. (Windle, John street
Pears Samuel, Bread street, warehouseman. (Crowde and Co. Old Jewry.
Pearson John, Altham, and Thomas Spence, Blackburn, corn dealers. (Blakelock, Elm court
Rayson, Henry, Liverpool, druggist. (Windle, John street
Ramsey Thomas, the elder, of Crosby row, Broom maker.
Redfern William, Nottingham, hosier. (Baxters' and Co. Furnival's inn
Richardson Thomas, Stepney, dealer and chapman. West, Charter-house street

Rudd

Rudd John, Pigh Holborn, cheesemonger. (Noy, Mincing lane
Reeve James, Holborn, umbrella maker. (Swann, Fore street
Riley John, Sheffield, grocer. (Wilson, Greville street
(Parker and Co. Bread street hill
Ratty William, Deptford, cheesemonger. (Howard, Jewry street
Sharp Robert, Stratford, builder. (Wilde, Castle street
Stanley John, Newtown, tallow chandler. (Bigg, Hatton garden
Spital John, Darlaston, victualler. (Turner, Bloomsbury square
Swaine Robert, Halifax, John Swaine, Shercourt, Edward Swaine, London, Hannah Swaine, Halifax, Joseph Swaine, Halifax, and Henry Ramsbottom, Bradford, merchants. (Blunt and Sowinan, Old Pay office
Smith Ray, Albemarle street, wine merchant. (Hogarth, Temple inn
Shiriff Alexander, Fenchurch street, merchant. (Unwin, Shadwell
Scales William, Kingston upon Hull, merchant. (Exley and Co. Furnival's inn
Todd William, Cross lane, merchant. (Wilde, Castle street
Taylor James, Newgate market, salesman. (Pearce and Co. Paternoster row
Tolson Peter, and Richard Tolson, Leeds, merchants. (Lambert, Hatton garden
Taylor Ann, Newent, shopkeeper. (Whitcome and Co. Gloucester
Thomson Robert, Brancefuth parks, dealer and chapman. (Blakeston, Symond's inn
Underhill John, Birmingham, merchant. (Burrish, Temple row
Woodman Richard, Vere street, oilman. (Mills, Vine street
Woodman John, Topsham, maltster. (Williams and Co. Lincoln's inn
Webster John, Manchester, painter. (Shephard and Co. Bedford row
Winter William Layton, Albion place, stationer. (Flashman, Ely place
Watson John, the younger, and Paul Catterall, Preston, cotton spinners. (Milne and Co. Old Jewry
Watson John, John Watson, the younger, Joseph Watson, and David Ainsworth, Preston, cotton spinners. (Milne and Co. Old Jewry
White, William, Southampton row, baker. (Gregory, Clement's inn
Watmargh Robert, and Robert Williamson, Clapham, Liverpool, soap boilers. (Bardswell and Co. Drury lane
Wagstaff James, Joseph Wagstaff, and Robert Wagstaff, Glossop, cotton spinners. (Duckworth and Co. Manchester
Wood Richard, and Thomas Liddall, Barnsley, linen manufacturers. (Bartlett, Bartholomew close

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Andrews Charles Burnham, butcher, December 1
Andrade Joaquim, and Joachim Christian Stocqueler, Abchurch lane, merchants, December 19
Aberdeen Alexander, Lisle street, merchant, December 5
Armstrong John, Southwark, linen draper, December 19
Anderson Alexander, and David Robertson, Coleman street, merchants, January 30
Backhurst Stephen, Hammersmith, carpenter, December 2
Brushfield Thomas Vickers, Barking, grazier, December 1
Burgess James, Coventry street, hatter, November 24
Bower Edward, New Mills, cotton spinner, December 3
Briggs John, Yarmouth, slopseller, December 1, final
Bishop William, Swineshead, grocer, December 5
Blease John, Manchester, innholder, December 9
Cowperthwaite and James Waring, Manchester, manufacturers, November 27
Calton Godfrey, Sheffield, linen draper, November 29, final
Carter Thomas, Kingston-upon-Hull, spirit merchant, November 27, final
Cooke Henry, and John Herbert, Birchin lane, merchants, November 17
Cramer John, Bermondsey, victualler, December 8
Christie Francis Henry, John Calvert Clarke, and Charles Bowen, College hill, merchants, November 14
Cartwright, Charles, Compton street, leather seller, November 30
Chamberlain Robert, Isle of Ely, grocer, December 4
Creighton Antnony, drypoolin, fruiterer, December 4
Collard Henry Richard, Scotland yard, coal merchant, December 19
Clark John, and Henry Hall, Market Harborough, carpet manufacturers, December 15
Ditchfield James, Newgate street, victualler, November 25, final
Dixon John Wood, Minories, merchant, November 27
Dood James, Newington butts, jeweller, December 1
Davis Peter, Manchester, liquor-merchant, November 30
Dowland William, Devizes, draper, December 4
Donnington Nathaniel, the younger, London, December 9, final
Dartnall William, George yard, stationer, December 7
Elsam Richard, Newington, carpenter, December 5
Foster Samuel, Ely, timber merchant, November 18
Greenwood Samuel, Newman street, coachmaker, December 1
Gray William, West Houghton, fustain manufacturer, December 1, final
Gulley James, Frome Selwood, innholder, November 23, final
Garrod John, Orford mariner, December 5
Hanson Joseph, Hurst green, and Thomas Hanson, Battle, innkeepers, December 8
Huddleston James, Leicester victualler, December 18, final
Holloway William, Dursley, clothier, and Thomas Greening, Cam, clothier, December 7
Islip Thomas, Kirby Stephen, turner, January 6, final
James Richard, and William Wilson, Greenwich, grocers, November 30
Johnson William, Catlin, and John Wiltshire, Huntingdon, drapers, December 1
Jones Hugh, Cow lane, cheesemonger, December 1
Jones Mary, and Edward Jones, Wrexham, drapers, December 3, final
Johnstone Andrew, and John Nainby, Finch lane, perfumers, December 19
Johnson John, Holborn hill, linen draper, December 8
Jamesun Robert, Ironmonger lane, linen factor, December 12
Kelland William, Exeter, currier, November 17
King Joseph, and William Edward King, Covent garden, silk mercers, December 8
Lindsay Peter, Greenwich, baker, December 12
Leach Thomas, Grace's alley, haberdasher, December 5
Langshaw Roger, Chester, linen drapers, December 1
Lloyd John, Woolwich, victualler, December 1
Lewis John, the younger, Spilsby, linen draper, December 3, final
Meredith Edward, Blackmore street, linen draper, November 27
Marriot Thomas, King street, wine merchant, December 2
Macnamara Richard, Pentonville, merchant, December 2, final
Morley John, Stewardstone, miller, December 15
Mullett Thomas, St. Pancras, vintner, December 5, final
Norman John Fletcher, Bristol, baker, November 26, final
Nuttell James, Kingston-upon-Hull, hatter, December 4
Owen Joseph, Holborn, watchmaker, November 24
Pritchard John Storey, Wigmore street, grocer, November 28
Pringle Selby Clement, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer, November 25
Page John William, Wood-street, merchant, December 15
Powell William, Brecon, liquor merchant, December 12
Phillips Benjamin, and William Bacon, Ewer street, drug grinders, December 12, final
Prescoe John, Plymouth dock, mercer, December 12
Richards Robert, Mill lane, cyder merchant, December 22
Reid Andrew, Lower East Smithfield, victualler, November 30
Putt Thomas, Dalston, stockbroker, December 19
Rawlinson Robert, Liverpool, saddler, December 7
Shaw Thomas, Chelmsford, chinaman, December 1
Senior John, Drury lane, money scrivener, December 29
Sibbald Alexander, Wapping street, slopseller, December 22
Stracy Francis, Windsor, grocer, December 5
Shakeshaft James, the younger, Widegate street, chinaman, December 5
Suter John, East Retford, mercer, November 28
Smith Robert, Williton, draper, December 1
Swan John, Wapping wall, block maker, November 28
Sayles Matthew, Joseph Hancock, and William Sale, Sheffield, factors, December 4
Saxby Henry, Charlton, market gardener, December 19, final
Slater Thomas, Leicester, grocer, December 19
Smith Henry, Birmingham, victualler, December 1
Shaw John, Newgate street, linen draper, December 5
Spearing John, Brighthelmstone, cabinet maker, December 19
Ticken William, Marlow bridge, dealer and chapman, December 8
Thomas John, Manchester, cotton spinner, November 30
Tuke John Batty, Beverley, banker, December 18
Walters Thomas, Shadwell, biscuit baker, November 21
Wardell George, Mansell street, mariner, February 6
Whitehead James, Church street, hat manufacturer, November 10
Wicks William, Oxford street, taylor, December 2
Wilkins Thomas, the younger, St. Albans, horse dealer, November 24, final
Walters Joseph, Sturminster Newton, grazier, November 27, final
Waller Joseph Marriott, and Michael Waller, Hightown, merchants, December 12, final
Whitelock Edward, Pentonville, insurance broker, December 19
Williams Mary, Milk street, victualler, December 15

MARRIAGES

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

MARRIED.

AT Hampstead, J. W. Warren, esq. barrister, of the Inner Temple, to Miss Frances Steers, daughter of Charles S. esq.

John Foster, esq. of Cheapside, to Mrs. Martin.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Mr. James Ottaway, solicitor, of Staplehurst, Kent, to Miss E. Chiles, niece of Jonathan Gillet, esq. of Woburn-place, Russel-square.

At Bushy-park, Ponsonby Shaw, esq. to Miss Alice Eade, daughter of Jonathan E. esq. of Stoke Newington.

By special licence, at her Ladyship's house, in Grafton-street, William Holmes, esq. to Lady Strange.

At Allhallows Barking, Mr. Wm. Crew, of Highgate, to Miss Thistlewood, daughter of John T. esq. of Muscovy court, Tower-hill.

At St. George's church, Hanover-square, the Right Hon. Lord Monson, to Lady Sarah Savile, only daughter of the Earl of Mexborough.

At St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, Tho. French, esq. of Holborn, to Miss H. Newby, daughter of William N. esq. of Liverpool.

At St. Olave's, Hart-street, Mr. W. Alcock, of Bermondsey New Road, to Miss Jay, daughter of Mr. J. of the Old Jewry.

At St. Martin's, Ludgate, Mr. Hen. Penny, of Yeovil, Somersetshire, to Miss Elizabeth Gould, daughter of Mr. Morgan G. of Ludgate-hill.

At Mary-le-bonne church, Richard Birt, esq. of South Warmborough, Hants, to Miss Ewart, daughter of the late Joseph E. esq. formerly our minister plenipotentiary to the Court of Berlin.

At Pancras church, the Rev. C. Rawlins, of Bernard-street, Russel-square, to Mrs. Thomas, of Woburn-place.

At Lambeth, Thomas Cary Hawkes, esq. of Oakhampton, Devon, to Miss Elizabeth Sophia Hay, of Durham-place, Lambeth.

At St. Paul's, Covent Garden, Mr. C. Bayley, of York-street, to Miss Thomas, of Store-street, Bedford-square

At St. Andrew's, Holborn, A. G. Davidson, esq. of Lamb's Conduit-street, to Miss Devenish, of Great James-street, Bedford-row.

At St. George's, Southwark, Mr. Bell, of Clerkenwell, printer, to Miss Sarah Newman, second daughter of the late George N. esq.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Tatham, esq. of Craven-street, to Miss Jones, daughter of William J. esq. of Charles-street, Grosvenor-square.

At Mary-le-bonne church, Thomas Crawley Boevey, esq. son of Sir Thomas C. B. bart. of Flaxley-abbey, Gloucestershire, to Miss Mary Albinia Page, daughter of Sir Thomas Hyde P. knt. of the royal engineers.

P. Malim, esq. of Upper Thames-street, to Miss Mary Anne Smith, daughter of Haskett S. esq. of America-square.

L. W. Dampierre, esq. captain in the 40th regiment, to Miss Street, daughter of John S. esq. of Brunswick square.

At Kensington, Edward Harrold, esq. of Cheshunt, to Miss Baillie, of Brompton.

Mr. Hughes, of Finsbury-square, to Miss Bish, daughter of Thomas B. esq. Cornhill.

At Mary le-bonne church, Thomas Hawkshaw, esq. colonel of the 22d regiment of native infantry of the Bengal establishment, to Miss Perceval, of Knightsbrook, Meathshire, Ireland.

At St. Bride's, Mr. Woodward, of Basinglane, to Miss Holliday, of Fleet-street.

Mr. W. Townshend, of Cheapside, to Miss Clarke, of Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

DIED.

At his house, Highbury-place, Islington, aged 77, *Abraham Newland*, esq. late chief cashier of the Bank of England. This worthy and respectable character was the son of a baker in King-street, Southwark, and was nominated a clerk in the Bank in February 1748. Distinguishing himself by that regularity and ordea so necessary in money concerns, he rose through the various gradations of service until January 19, 1775, when he attained the respectable and confidential office of chief cashier to the first commercial company in Europe. His deportment was genteel, his manners affable, and his activity and attention at all times a pattern for the imitation of the junior clerks. For some time past his health was visibly on the decline, and finding that his strength would not permit him to execute the functions of his office with his usual celerity and correctness, he resigned his situation a few weeks ago, and was succeeded by his first assistant, Henry Hase, esq. Ever since his resignation he became every day more exhausted, and was thoroughly prepared for his approaching dissolution; nature being gradually worn out, and not suffering even in his last moments any apparent pain. The piece of plate, which had been voted to him by the Directors of the Bank, as an honourable mark of their esteem and respect for a faithful servant, who had diligently and truly discharged an important duty, was not finished at the time of his decease, and will consequently go as directed by his will. Mr. Newland's relations are very distant, and the property he has died possessed of is said to amount to about 7000l. per annum. As a private character he stood very high, and in his social hours was an excellent companion, enjoying the pleasures of the table in moderation with peculiar good humour.

At his house on Stepney-causeway, *Captain David Watt*, and a few days after *Mrs. Watt*, his wife.

Mr.

Mr. Stephen Willoby, aged 42, landing-waiter in the Customs in the port of London.

In Beaufort-buildings, aged 68, *Samuel Edwards*, esq.

Mr. Fenwick, many years keeper of Tothil-fields Bridewell.

In Queen-square, Westminster, *Mrs. Frances Reynolds*, sister of the late Sir Joshua R. knt.

Mr. George Pepper, surveyor, of Park-prospect, Westminster.

In Chancery-lane, *Mr. John Harry Bateman*, of the Six Clerks Office.

At Chelsea, *Mrs. Martha Dicey*, relict of the late Rev. Edward D.

In Stamford-street, *Mrs. Chandler*, wife of George C. esq.

In Gower-street, aged 24, *Miss Marian Clitty*, daughter of the late Joseph C. esq.

At Hampstead, *Mrs. Page*, wife of Mr. Samuel P. King's-road, Bedford row.

In York-street, Covent Garden, *Mr. Sotheby*, an eminent bookseller and auctioneer.

In Queen Anne-street, *R. Hussey*, esq. only brother of the late Earl Beaulieu, K. G.

In Rutland-court, Charterhouse-square, aged 79, the *Rev. Matthew Raine*, vicar of St. John's, Stanwick, and rector of Kirkby Wiske, in the county of York.

In Hanover-square, at an advanced age, *Mrs. Pechell.* This lady was so great a favourite with her Majesty, that during her illness, the most constant and anxious enquiries about the state of her health was sent from the Queen's house.

At his house, in South Audley-street, aged 89, the Right Hon. and Right Rev. Father in God, *William Markham*, D. D. Lord Archbishop of York, Primate of England, Lord High Almoner to the King, and Visitor of Queen's-college, Oxford.—*A further account will be given in our next.*

In Trinity-square, aged 64, *Thomas Fothergill*, esq.

In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, *Samuel Long*, esq one of the vice-presidents of the Marine Society, and brother of Beeston L. esq. governor of the Bank of England.

In Covent Garden, *Mrs. Macklin*, widow of the late Charles M. comedian.

In Walcot-place, aged 33, *Mr. Thomas Meilan*, of the Transfer Accountant's Office, East India House.

In Upper Wimpole-street, *Thomas Hibbert*, jun. esq.

In St. James's-square, *Nathaniel Middleton*, esq. of Townhill, Hants.

In Brompton Barracks, aged 46, *William Mackreth*, esq. formerly of Northfleet, and commissary of stores of the ordnance. His father was an eminent merchant, and the intimate friend of Churchill and Hogarth. Several of the works of that celebrated poet were written at his house, and there are still some remains there of the consummate arts of that inimitable painter. Mr. Mackreth was a man of retired habits of life, much esteemed in the small circle of friends with whom he lived, for his private virtues and modest and unassuming demeanour.

In Rathbone-place, aged 80, *James Brooke*, esq. well known to the chief wits of his time, and particularly intimate with Johnson, Garrick, Churchill, Wilkes, Lloyd, Murphy, &c. as well as with most of the bon vivants of his early days, though his own habits were always very temperate. He possessed considerable literary talents, which were chiefly exercised in numberless political pamphlets, prologues, epilogues, &c. It is to be regretted that he did not collect these poetical effusions, as they were characterized by spirit and humour. Mr. Brooke conducted The North Briton, after it was relinquished by Mr. Wilkes, till the final termination of that once popular work. He was thoroughly acquainted with mankind, and abounded in anecdote, which he related in an easy, lively, and entertaining manner. Mr. B. retained his faculties, as well as his vivacity and humour, almost to the close of life, and died after a short illness. His daughter married the late Philip Champion Crespigny, esq. king's proctor, and formerly M. P. for Sudbury and Aldborough; she died in the prime of life, and was a most amiable and accomplished lady.

Mr. James Stokes, office-keeper to the board of trade and plantations. He was a native of London, and having lost his father (who was a page to the late Princess Amelia) while yet a boy, he was brought up as a cook in the family of the late Earl of Hertford. His good behaviour during his apprenticeship recommended him to the notice of Field-marshal Conway, with whom he lived in that capacity for some years. On the death of that gallant officer, he was engaged as head cook to the late Duke of Cumberland; and on the demise of his royal highness, he was appointed, without any solicitation, to the same situation in the household of the Duke of Clarence. At a very early period of his life, he seems to have been sensible of the want of education; for, notwithstanding he had made the best use of his time at school, yet it was not sufficient to lay in any stock of reading to gratify a mind ardent in the pursuit of knowledge. Field-marshal Conway was the first that took notice of this laudable propensity, and indulged it. His well-chosen library was thrown open to him, who devoted every moment he could spare from his culinary duties to the perusal of the best English writers. It was in this intellectual treasure, that he first alighted on the works of Shakespeare. He was so enamoured with the flights of this immortal poet, that in a short time he could repeat them by rote, and dwell on their beauties with that pleasure which minds that are attuned only by the finger of nature can

can relish. His passion for reading increased with his years; and with the hopes of indulging it in a wider circle, he took a tavern in Brentford, and committed the care of it to his servants; and as he had been a faithful one himself, the generosity of his nature led him to entertain the same opinion of others in that line; but a short time convinced him that his confidence was misplaced; his affairs became deranged. This circumstance reached the Earl of Liverpool, who procured him the place of office-keeper to the board of trade, which he filled for the space of fifteen years, with the utmost gratitude for his patron, and satisfaction to all that had any intercourse with the board, for he had nothing of the "insolence of office" about him. This situation gave him an opportunity of reading his favourite authors, and conversing with a few men of congenial minds. The late Mr. Barry, the historical painter, used to pass whole evenings in his conversation, and would listen to some of his remarks on the justly-admired productions of the pencil. Mr. Stokes employed some of his time in studying the French language, even so as to be able to relish the beauties of Moliere. His passion for the drama was unbounded; his remarks on plays were judicious, without the least tincture of ill-nature, though no man could lament more the degeneracy of the stage. He was attacked with a dropsical complaint, which terminated his dissolution in the 49th year of his age. He was buried in St. Margaret's church.

At Kentish Town, *Mrs. Elizabeth Lane*, relict of William L. esq. surgeon and apothecary, late of Hammersmith, 88. Her maiden name was Pynsent, and she was near of kin to Sir William Pynsent, who, from political bias, and to the prejudice of his own relatives, bequeathed the estate of Burton Pynsent to that great and distinguished statesman, the late Earl of Chatham.

[*Further particulars of the Rev. E. Tynewell Brydges, whose death was announced at p.* 408. He was the eldest brother of Samuel Egerton Brydges, esq. and the claimant of the barony of Chandos. Had he obtained his birthright he would have enjoyed the elevated rank to which he knew himself entitled, of which, the suspension did not in the smallest degree alter his claim, and of which he was so far from being discouraged at the assertion, that he only insisted on his right with the more dignity. The case, simple in itself, became a most extraordinary one from the mode in which the opposition to it was conducted. The discussion lasted more than thirteen years, from October, 1789, to June, 1803. Mr. Brydges claimed the barony in right of descent, from a third son of the first peer, in 1554. He had a large field of prior branches to clear away, and he had six or seven generations in his own line to establish, and thinking it unnecessary to satisfy all the nonsense of extrajudicial misconception and false rumour, was advised to rest his case on the basis of having fulfilled the proofs required by law. His opponents, by thirteen years of unexampled industry, and equally unexampled modes of proceeding, did every thing to create prejudices, and then pleaded these prejudices as reasons for abandoning all the general rules of evidence. Mr. B. married the daughter of the late Richard Fairfield, esq. of Berner's-street, but has left no issue. He was maternally descended from the noble families of Egerton, Cavendish, Stanley, Clifford, Brandon, &c. &c.]

[*Further particulars of the late Sir William Staines, an account of whose death was given at page* 294.—He was born in the year 1731, in the parish of St. George, Southwark, where his father carried on the business of a stone-mason, in a small way. At an early age he made a voyage to Portugal as a common sailor, but unfortunately in returning to England, the ship was captured by a French privateer, and he, with the rest of the ship's company, were conducted to a prison in France. After six months confinement, he was exchanged, and came home in a cartel, but so much altered from the hardships he had undergone, that his mother was only able to identify him by a mark on his person. Soon after his return, he was bound apprentice to a stone-mason in Cannon-street, and on the expiration of his time became a journeyman to Mr. Pinder, the city mason. While in the employment of Mr. Pinder, he married, and took a chandler's shop and coal-shed in Philip-lane, London-wall, where, after the conclusion of his day's labour abroad, he used to carry out coals to his customers. When Oxford-street was paved, Mr. Staines was foreman to the stone-mason who had the contract for laying the foot-way. Owing to unfortunate circumstances, the master became incapable of fulfilling his engagement; but one of the trustees, who had noticed the foreman's attention and assiduity, got him employed to complete the job, and advanced him money to purchase materials; and this was probably his first introduction to business on his own account. About 1760, the steeple of Bow church standing in need of repair, he was encouraged by a friend, who offered to become security for the fulfilment of the contract, to apply for the job. His proposals were preferred, and the manner in which he executed this business, laid, in his own opinion, the foundation of his future good fortune; for which reason, when he became sheriff, that church was represented in perspective in the back ground of one of the pannels of his state carriage. In 1763, he was employed in the repair of St. Bride's steeple, which had been damaged by lightning. On the

the introduction of the Scotch paving-stone into London, he entered extensively into that business, and some time afterwards was so fortunate as to be appointed mason to the city of London. His wealth and consequence now rapidly increased. He was elected into the common-council for the ward of Cripplegate in 1783, and in 1791 was appointed one of the deputies of that extensive ward. He was elected an alderman in 1793, and in 1796 he received the honour of knighthood. In 1797 he served the office of sheriff, and in 1801 was promoted to the civic chair. Sir William did not, when his wealth increased, venture upon a country-house, &c. but continued, like an old fashioned tradesman, to smoke his pipe every evening among his neighbours, at the Jacob's Well, in Barbican, near which he had resided many years. Benevolence appears to have been the ruling principle of Sir William's mind. About 1786, he erected nine almshouses in Jacob's Well Passage, the tenants of which are either his own aged workmen, or reduced tradesmen, and the houses cannot be distinguished from other dwelling-houses, for no ostentatious inscription in the front proclaims the generosity of the founder, or the poverty of the inhabitants. The almshouses, though he belonged to the carpenters' company, he put into the gift of the parish of Cripplegate. He also built almshouses of a similar description at his quarries in Yorkshire, for the residence of such of his workmen as through age or infirmity had become incapable of labour. After the victory obtained by Lord Nelson at Copenhagen, which occurred during Sir William's mayoralty, he signified to the citizens, with characteristic humanity, his particular desire that such who intended to expend money in illuminations, would rather add it to the subscription then opened for the benefit of the widows and children of those who had fallen in that bloody engagement. This suggestion, though it excited symptoms of displeasure among some people, yet was highly approved of by the more sober and rational part of his fellow-citizens; and it is scarcely necessary to add, that on this, as on all other occasions, he did not fail to give weight to his precepts by his example. Soon after the expiration of his mayoralty, Sir William quitted his house in Barbican, and resided principally at a country-house at Clapham, where he passed his concluding years in the enjoyment of that tranquillity and self-satisfaction arising from the consciousness of a well-spent life.]

[*Further particulars of Dr. Hulme, whose death was announced at page* 496 *of Vol.* 23. He was born at Holmthorp in Yorkshire, on the 17th of June, 1732, and was the youngest of eleven children. He was taught the rudiments of medical science by his brother, Dr. Joseph Hulme, an eminent physician at Halifax, and afterwards became a pupil at Guy's Hospital in London, and in 1755 entered into the British Navy in a medical capacity. In 1765, he received the degree of doctor of physic at Edinburgh, and afterwards settled as a physician in London. He published, in 1768, "Libellus de Natura causa curationeque Scorbuti;" to which is annexed, a proposal for preventing the scurvy in the British navy; his employment in the navy having afforded him opportunities of observing that disease in all its stages. In 1768, he was elected physician in ordinary to the Lying-in Hospital, which office he resigned in 1794. His next publication was, "A Treatise on the Puerperal Fever," wherein the nature and cause of that disease, so fatal to lying-in women, are represented in a new point of view; illustrated by dissections, and a rational method of cure, proposed and confirmed by experience. Dr. Hulme was the first person who considered the puerperal fever as a disease arising from peritoneal inflammation, that is, chiefly from an inflammation of the intestines and omentum. His views on this subject, on which the conjectures of physicians from the time of Hippocrates to his own had been wasted, are received as just and complete. He was next appointed sole physician to a new charity, denominated the General Dispensary, situated in Aldersgate-street, and instituted in the year 1770. This was the first institution of the kind established in this country, which from its extensive utility has given rise to others in most of the principal towns of Great Britain. He was admitted a member in the royal college of physicians of London in the year 1774, and in the same year had the honour of being elected physician to the Charterhouse. He delivered an oration before the Medical Society of London, in 1774, which he was a primary member. He published it in the same year, under the title of "Oratio de se Medica cognoscenda et promovenda cui accessit via tuta et jucunda calculum solvendi in vesica avinaria inhærentem ab historia Calculosi homines confirmata." In the year 1787, he was presented with a gold medal by the Royal Society of Medicine at Paris, for his treatise on the following prize question:—"Rechercer quelles sont les Causes de l'Endurcissement du tissu cellulaire auquel plusieurs Enfans nouveaux-nés sont sujets, et quel doit en être le traitement soit preservatif soit curatif?"—His account of the disease, which at that time was almost unknown to physicians in general, and only slightly noticed by a few medical writers, is inserted in the Histoire de la Societe Royal de Medecine, années 1787 and 1788. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1794, and the Philosophical Transactions for the year 1800 contains his "Experiments and Observations on the Light which is spontaneously emitted with some Degree of Permanency from various Bodies." In the year 1801, h

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communicated to the Royal Society another paper, being "A Continuation of the Experiments and Observations on the Light which is spontaneously emitted from various Bodies, with some Experiments and Observations on Solar Light, when imbibed by Canton's Phosphorus. The Society of Antiquaries of London elected him a fellow in the year 1795, and in the 14th volume of the Archæologia, he has given an account of a brick brought from the site of ancient Babylon. The solid judgment, and the talent for careful observation which he possessed, are best evidenced by his works. Those who were happy in a personal knowledge of him, can bear testimony to the unwearied industry which he employed in the cultivation of an honourable profession, to his severe integrity as a public man, to his warmth and constancy as a friend, and to his humanity and skill as a medical adviser. Dr. Hulme died in consequence of falling from the top of his stairs, whilst attempting to fasten a door during some repairs. The following inscription, composed by himself, is engraved on a marble tablet over his grave:—"Here lie the remains of Nathaniel Hulme, M.D. who was born on the 17th of June, 1732, and died on the 28th of March, 1807. He was elected physician to the Charterhouse on the 17th of March, 1774, and continued so to the time of his death. He practised during a long course of years with advantage to his patients and honour to himself."

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

AT the late meeting of the Tyneside Agricultural Society, held at Ovingham, the prizes were adjudged as follows:—To Mr. Thos. Jobling Styford, for the best crop of turnips, 5l. 5s. To Messrs. Geo. and John Angas, of Broomley, for the best crop of turnips, grown on land, which, in the opinion of the judges, was not worth more than 20s. per acre, 5l. 5s. To Mr. Thomas Bates, of Halton, for the best crop of Swedish turnips, 3l. 3s. To Mr. Thos. Jobling, of Styford, for the best cow, 5l. 5s. To Mr. Wm. Jobling, of Styford, for the next best, 3l. 3s. To Mr. Anthony Wailes, of Bearl, for the next best, 2l. 2s. To Mr. Geo. Angas, of Broomley, for the best heifer, 5l. 5s. To Mr. Geo. Bierley, of Dilston, for the next best, 3l. 3s. To Mr. Wm. Donkin, of Sandhoe, for the next best, 2l. 2s. To Mr. Wm. Hunter, of Halton Shields, for the best mare for breeding coach horses, 5l. 5s. To Mr. Thos. Bates, of Halton, for the best mare for breeding hunters or road horses, 3l. 3s. To Mr. Wm. Hunter, of Halton Shields, for the best mare for breeding draught horses, 3l. 3s. To Mr. Thos. Bates, of Halton, for the best sow of the large kind, 3l. 3s. To Mr. Anthony Wailes, of Bearl, for the best sow of the small kind, 3l. 3s. To Thos. Stokoe, of Broomley, for having brought up the greatest number of children to above 7 years of age, by his own industry, without assistance from the parish, 5l. 5s.

Married.] At Bishopwearmouth, William Williamson, esq. of Gringley, Nottinghamshire, to Miss Sanderson, eldest daughter of Thos. S. esq.

At Bamburgh, Lieut. Hall, of the royal navy, to Miss Noble, of Belford.

At Tynemouth, Wm Robinson, esq. of the Inner Temple, London, to Miss Isabella Liddell, daughter of the late John L. esq.

At Newcastle, Mr. R. B. Dodd, engineer, of London, to Miss Bulmer, daughter of Mr. Joseph B.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mr. Christopher Lishman.—Mr. Thomas Gardner, ship owner, —Mr. James Fairles.—Mr. George Adams, 79.—Mr. Woodman.—The Rev. Wm. Warrilow, much esteemed for his urbanity of manners and erudition, 69.—Miss Frances Carr, youngest daughter of Mr. C. of Staley Wood Foot.—Mr. Henry Smith, 69.—Thomas Frank, esq. major of the North Shields and Tynemouth Volunteers.

At Sunderland, Mrs. Ridley, many years keeper of the assembly room of that place.—Mrs. Eliz. Metrington, wife of Mr. Peter M. jun. 49.

At Morpeth, Mrs. Nicholson, 91.—Mrs. Milburn, wife of Mr. Robert M. jun. 25.

At Bishopwearmouth, Miss Margaret Eden.

At Durham, Miss Mary Johnson Spencer, 23.

At Amerside Law, Mr. George Swan, 74.

At Berwick, Mrs. Margaret Landless, wife of Wm. L. esq. captain in the royal navy.—Mr.

Mr. George Ord, formerly for many years pilot under Lord Delaval at Hartley Pans, 72.

At Bolam, Mr. Matthew Bolam, 75

At Wooler, the Rev. James Kennedy, thirty-six years minister of that place, 60.—Mr. Maddocks, master of the Tankerville Arms.

At Wellington, Henry Mills, esq. the oldest magistrate in the county of Durham, 69.

At Hexham, Mr. James Ivison, of Chollerton, 63.

At Brampton, Mr. Robert Carruthers, many years master of the workhouse in that town.

At Blagdon, Mr. Dobson, of Plessey Hall.

At Monkwearmouth Shore, Mr. Wm. Reed, 21.—Mr. James Murray.

At Blyth, Mr. John Milburn, many years agent to Sir Matthew White Ridley, bart. 56.

At Willington Quay, Mrs. Lawson, 66.

At Wolsingham, Miss Mary Emerson, 18.

At Winlaton, Mrs. Mary Hunter, 93.

Mr. John Smith, traveller for the Wear Flint-Glass Company.

At Berwick, Captain John Macdonell, many years commandant of the invalid corps of that garrison, aged 85 years, sixty of which were dedicated to the service of his country, and his honourable and numerous scars bore ample testimony to the fidelity of his service. He commenced his military career as an acting aid-de-camp to the late Lord Loudon, at the memorable siege of Bergen-op-Zoom, in 1747, and bore a share in most of the celebrated actions in the American campaign; particularly in the affair of the Green Hill, where he received one of his wounds, and highly distinguished himself in the command of the advanced guard of the army. He was one of the few surviving heroes, who, with the immortal Wolfe, dyed the heights of Abraham with their blood, and was the officer who rescued the French commander in chief, Malcolm, when sinking under his wounds, by the interposition of his own body between him and the bayonets of an infuriated soldiery, roused to madness by the loss of their beloved general. The plans and papers which he had the good fortune to secure in the French general's port folio, were essentially important to the reduction of the invaluable province of Canada. He afterwards commanded for several years the troops in the island of Newfoundland, and was afterwards actively employed during the unfortunate American war, though he never rose higher than the rank of captain. He married late in life, but has left a numerous family, and lived to see four of his sons attain the rank of captain in the army.—It is but a small tribute to his memory to state, that no officer of his rank was ever more honoured with the friendship of all classes of society, more esteemed for the urbanity of his manners, or more universally beloved and regretted.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

As the present race course at Penrith must, under the provisions of the recent inclosure act, be soon partitioned, a subscription was entered into, at the races held there last October, to purchase a plot of ground to be appropriated for a new course: 1500l. were within 24 hours subscribed by the members for the purpose; and a parcel of land on the wastes near Penrith was purchased of the commissioners for the inclosure, which will be immediately formed into a race-course, uniting every advantage possessed by the old one, without its inconveniences.

Married.] At Carlisle, Capt. Bulman, of the ship Theodosia, to Mrs. Lowby, relict of Mr. John L.

At Ravensworth, Mr. John Sewell, of Thames Street, London, to Miss Gibson, daughter of George G. esq.

At Kepp, W. Breconridge, esq. of Mayfield, to Miss Crosbie.

At Bolton, Westmoreland, Mr. Isaac Thompson, to Miss Jane Mason, daughter of Capt. M.

At Appleby, Mr. W. H. Reynell, surveyor of taxes in Kendal, to Miss E. Thwaites.

Died.] At Beaver Hall, Mrs. Ann Henderson, 72.

At Armathwaite, Mrs. Grace Parker, 57.

As Keswick, Mrs. Mary Grave, 84.

At Kentmere, near Kendal, Mr. Jos. Airey, 28.

At Whitehaven, Miss Thomson, daughter of Capt. Wm. T.—Capt. Edward Parkin, of Workington, 39.—Mr. David Welsh, 62.—Mrs. Eliz. Lowther, 87.

At Caldbeck, Mr. Backhouse Addison.—Cuthbert Backhouse, esq. 73.

At Ennerdale, Mr. Joseph Crossthwaite.

At Cornhow, Mr. John Sumpton, 79.

At Butterdales, Mr. Jos. Harrison, 49.

At Lambfield, Mr. Wm. Hatter.

At Pardshaw, Mr. Joseph Robinson, 19.

At Ceckon, in Lamplugh, Miss Jane Dickenson, 27.

At Winscales, Miss Sarah Simon, youngest daughter of Mr. Isaac S. 15.

At Carlisle, Mrs. Mary Blaylock, 73.—Mr. Adam Anderson, 90.—Mr. Samuel Nixon, 70.—Mrs. Cambell, 92. She was attended to the grave by above thirty of her lineal descendants.—Mr. Thos. Johnston. He was suddenly taken ill, on his road to this city, in the London mail, and expired a few minutes after he had entered his own house.

At Wigton, Mr. Thos. Hudson, formerly a bookseller in that town.

At Thornthwaite, near Keswick, Mr. John Lancaster, 71.

At Penrith, Mrs. Sanderson, 70.

At Kendal, Miss Susanna Braithwaite, 19.

At Firney Green, Windermere, Mrs. Ann Zuill, sister to the late John Z. esq. of Liverpool, 72.

YORKSHIRE.

Married.] At Coram church, in Coverdale, Mr. A. Dodsworth, aged 85, to Miss

Cumberland, 20, both of Carlton, near Middleham.

James Iveson, esq. of Hedon, to Miss Bell, of Roos in Holderness.

At Little Ouseburn, George Vandeput Drury, esq. of the East India Company's service, to Miss Thompson, eldest daughter of Henry T. esq. of Kirby Hall.

At Kirkleavington, W. Hebrow, esq. of Westerdale, to Miss Sanderson, of Appleton on Wisk.

At Hull, ——— Walker, esq. late lieutenant in the 3d regiment of foot, to Miss Bennison.—Mr. Henry Ross, merchant, to Miss Eliz. Ford, daughter of the late Humphrey F. esq.

Died.] At York, Miss E. Ashurst, second daughter of Mr. A. of Puddington, Cheshire, 16.—Mrs. Pegge, relict of Samuel P. esq. of London, 80.—Mrs. E. Smelt —Mrs. Erskine, wife of Mr. Richmond E. 41.—Mrs. Rebecca Clark, 96

At Bridlington, the Rev. T. Plummer, of that place.

At Winterburn, in Craven, Mrs. Parkinson.

At Rippon, Mr. Geo. Snowdon, merchant.

At New Malton, Mr. Timothy Bentley, of London, merchant, youngest son of Mr. T. B. ship-owner, late of Scarborough, 20.

At Newton House, near Bedale, John Burrel Harrison, esq.

At Hull, Mrs. Sarah Orton, 85.—Mrs. Leedham, 36.—Mrs. Robson, wife of Lieut. R. of the 2d Surry militia.—Miss Eliz. Mannin, youngest daughter of the Rev. Wm. M. vicar of Orby, Lincolnshire.—Mrs. Fea.—Mrs. Eliz. Porter, 68.—Very suddenly, Mr. James Burnett, 46.

At Wakefield, Mr. James Craven, merchant, 28.

At Leeds, Mrs. Winter, wife of Mr. B. W. merchant.—Mrs. Wright.—Mr. Slee.—Mrs. Sarah Gregory.—Mr. Wm. Leathley.

At Halifax, Mr. Miles Thompson, 53.—Mr. Isaac Wilson, 76.

At Doncaster, Cornwall, the seventh son of the late T. B. Bayley, esq. of Hope, near Manchester, 24.—Miss H. Chapman, 29.

At Sunnington House, near Kirby Moorside, Richard Dawson, esq. only surviving son of the Rev. Rich. D. rector of Bolton, near Gisburn.

At Acaster, near York, Mrs. Dawson.

At Beverley, Mrs. Stephenson.

At Aske Hall, near Richmond, in consequence of her clothes taking fire, Mrs. Bailey, housekeeper to Lord Dundas, 53.

At Knaresbro', Mr. Wm. Mitchell.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Ormskirk, Sir Thomas Windsor Hunloke, of Wingerworth, Derbyshire, to Miss Eccleston, daughter of Thomas E. esq. of Scarsbrick, Cumberland.

At Manchester, Mr. John Siddall, of Sladehall, Ruskolme, to Miss Lees, daughter of Mr. Isaac L. of Cringlebrook.

At Oldham, Mr. Joseph Jackson, aged 73, to Mrs. Patience Bardsley, of Greenacres-Moor, 64; being her fifth marriage.

At Childwall, Mr. Thomas Hesketh, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Ashcroft.

At Poulton-in-the-Filde, Mr. Richard Harrison, attorney, of London, to Miss Hannah Briggs.

At Liverpool, Captain Keen, to Miss Tounson.—Thomas S. Moulson, esq. to Miss Miller.—Mr. Edward Lloyd, of Warrington, to Miss Fisher, daughter of the late Ralph F. esq.

At Preston, the Rev. Thomas Moss, of Liverpool, to Miss Mary Shuttleworth.

At Leyland, George Watkin Kenrick, esq. to Miss Farrington, sister of William F. esq. of Shaw-hall.

Mr. Thomas Croft, printer of the Preston Journal, to Miss Hannah Stockdale, daughter of the Rev. William S. of Samlesbury.

Died.] At Lancaster, Thomas Brayshay, esq. 76 —Mr. John Addison, 63.

At Liverpool, Arthur Onslow, esq collector of the customs at that port, aged 80. Bred up in the service of the revenue, his active and intelligent mind had acquired the most perfect knowledge of all its various interests; his merit alone raised him to the office of collector, the arduous duties of which he discharged with an ability and an integrity to be equalled by few, to be surpassed by none.

Miss Eleanor Robinson, of Flookburgh, 16.—Mr. John Fletcher, of Hanley-green, Staffordshire, 21 —Mr. Samuel Kaye.—Mr. William Moore, third son of the late captain Daniel M. of Whitehaven, 28.—Mr. John Dorlin, 52.—On his way to Ireland, Major William Grey, late of the second or queen's own regiment of foot, 78 —Mrs. Grierson, relict of Mr. Alexander G. merchant.—Mr. Thompson.—Mrs. North.

At his seat at Huntroid, La Gendre Pierce Starkie, esq. a justice of the peace and vice-lieutenant, late colonel of the fourth regiment of royal Lancashire militia, and high sheriff for the county. His death was owing to the bursting of a blood-vessel. He was in the 38th year of his age, and has left three sons and one daughter, the surviving issue by Charlotte his wife, daughter of the Rev. Benjamin Preedy, late rector of Brington, Northamptonshire.

At Cartmel, Mrs. Roper, relict of captain James R.

At Preston, Mr. Brady.—Mrs. James Norris.—Miss Hankinson, sister of the late Mr. H. attorney.—Mr. Henry Aspinall, of the Mitre tavern, 36.

At Manchester, Mrs. Shaw, wife of Mr. S —Mr. John Barton, of the firm of Barton, Vickers, and Hobson.

At Glodwick, near Oldham, Mr. John Heap.

At Padiham, Miss Fishwick, daughter of the late Rev. James F. 58.

DERBYSHIRE.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. William Hadley, to Miss Mary Ann Rickitts, daughter of Mr. Thomas R. of London.

At Morton, Mr. Thomas Clay, of Northwingfield, to Miss Elizabeth Greatorex.

At Brailsford, Mr. Irwin, of Leicester, to Miss Crossley, of Hollington.

At Chesterfield, Mr. Thomas Finnie, of Moneyash, in this county, to Miss H. Fernell, of Spring-house.

Died.] At Derby, Mrs. Hope, relict of the Rev. Mr. H. 62.—Mr. William Mason, 72.—Mr. Thomas Rawson, 82.

At Quarndon, Miss Mary Buchanan, daughter of the late Charles B. esq. of Burton on Trent, 35.

At Eckington, Mrs. Core, wife of Mr. C.

At Harehill, near Sudbury, Mr. George Chawner, high-constable for the hundred of Appletree.

At Caldon, Sampson Wheildon, esq. 90.

At Stanton by Dale, William Walters, gent. 83.

At Chesterfield, M. Meant, a French prisoner of war. This gentleman had been taken prisoner with Colonel Rochemont, a member of the legion of honour, and they were both sent on their parole, to reside at Chesterfield. At Atherstone, in Warwickshire, where they slept, the colonel had been robbed of property to the amount of nearly seventeen hundred pounds, which was not missed by him till his arrival in Chesterfield. He then gave information of the robbery to the commissary, who wrote to the transport board, and the board made application to the innkeeper, at Atherstone, as it was supposed that some of his servants must have committed the depredation. The innkeeper, after searching his premises and his people; from certain circumstances suspected that the colonel's companion, was the thief. Accordingly he immediately set off post, with an attorney, for Chesterfield. Having procured constables to assist them, the innkeeper and the attorney went to the house where M. Meant lodged. A constable knocked at his room door; he opened it; the constable told him the commissary wanted him; he appeared startled and attempted to retire, but was prevented by the rest rushing in upon him. They informed him of their business, and began to search his apartment. While they were doing this, he swallowed a prepared dose of poison so deliberately, that they thought he was taking a cordial. In a few minutes afterwards he got hold of a penknife, unnoticed, and desperately stabbed himself. They then seized and threw him on the bed, but the force of four men could not hold him down; with excessive difficulty he was at length bound down with strong cords, after he had broken the bed to pieces with struggling. He refused to take any thing to counteract the poison, and though his mouth was forced open, and an emetic poured in it, he held his breath and spurted it out again. He continued to cry out, "No live! No live! Die! Die!" He afterwards made a form of a will, confessed the robbery, and desiring to be commended to his family, (a wife and six children) in France, he expired. His savage determination to die was dreadful beyond all description. When his hands were fettered, he resisted with his teeth, and bit the frame of a chair quite in two. He was a man of considerable property, and had upwards of a thousand pounds worth of gold dust and other valuables in his possession.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Southwell, Mr. Rayner, to Miss Sketchley.

At Nottingham, Mr. Stephen Weston, jun. to Miss Ann Boggit, niece to James Green, esq. of Lenton Abbey.

Died.] At Southwell, Mrs. Maltby, and next day her husband, Mr. M. of the Black Bull.

At Hoveringham, Mrs. Brettle, wife of John B. gent.

At Nottingham, Mr. Samuel Morley.

Mrs. Brough, relict of the Rev. George Staunton B. rector of Staunton and Wollaton.

At East Bridgford, near Bingham, Henry Brigg, gent.

At Brumcote Hall, the infant son of John Longden, esq.

At Newark, Mr. Dickenson, jun.

At Bilborough, Mrs. Hazard.

At Newark, Mr. William Lupton.—Mr. Thomas Urry, 65.

At Brent Broughton, Mrs. Gauntley, wife of Mr. Joseph G. She went to bed in perfect in health, and the next morning was found a corpse.

At North Collingham, near Newark, Mr. Henry Hett, late of Lincoln, attorney, 45.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

A few days ago a person ploughing in a field of George Tennyson, esq. at Tealby, turned up at one end of a considerable tumulus (which promises to reward the labour of a thorough examination) a coarse glazed earthen pot, which contained about five thousand silver pennies, of Henry I. and II. of various mints, and some of them in excellent preservation.

Mr. Calthorpe has obtained the gold medal from the Society of Arts, &c. for the cultivation of spring wheat on eighty-two acres fourteen perches of land in Gosberton fen, in this county. The wheat, which was the horned or rough-eared sort, was sown broad cast, eight pecks per acre, between the 1st and 14th of April.—Mr. Calthorpe has known wheat sown with great success as late as the 20th of May. Part of the land in question is moor upon clay, and the rest moor upon sand, and is in a state of high cultivation. The produce was 440 quarters 1 cwt. 1 stone, which sold for 1068*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* the expences, exclusive of allowance

allowance for rent and tithes, amounted to 262l. 15s.—The grain weighed 57lb. per Winchester bushel.

By the resolutions of a public meeting lately held at Spalding, it appears that a ferry-boat is about to be established at Fosdike Inn, by which travellers in this county will be enabled to avoid the uncertain and sometimes dangerous passage which has hitherto been used across the Wash.

Married.] At Misterton, near Gainsborough, J. Wilkinson, esq. to Miss C. Pearson, daughter of the Rev. Mr. P. of Stockwith.

At Grantham, Mr. Maddock, surgeon, of Nottingham, to Miss Eliza Thompson.

At Northcoates, near Grimsby, Mr. Barton, surgeon and apothecary, of Market-Raisen, to Miss Borman.

At Epworth, Mr Addy, attorney, to Miss Eyre, of Ferry, near Gainsborough.

Died.] At Holbeach, Mr. John Holliday.

At Holbeach Marsh, Mr. George Cartwright.

At Lincoln, Mr. Joel Andrews, schoolmaster, 30.

At Alford, Mr. T. Andrews.—Miss Bellamy.

At Wainfleet, All Saints, Miss Wright, 23.

At Grimsby, Mrs Fishwick, 26.

At Gainsborough, Mrs. Ann Smith, 78.—Mrs Osbourn, 85.

At Grantham, Mr. George Gray, serjeant-major of the volunteer infantry of that place.—Mrs. Groves.

At Horncastle, Mr. Darby.

At Brigg, Mr. Jonathan Goodwin, many years a respectable merchant, 69.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. Rice, to Miss Stanton.

At Loughborough, Mr. Benjamin Hames, of Leicester, to Miss Young.

At Leir, Mr. Wallin, of Ashby Parva, to Miss Mary Higginson, second daughter of Nicholas H. esq.

Died.] At Earl Shilton, Mr. Joseph Thorneloe, 73.

At Leicester, Mr. Edward Storland.—Miss Mary Lomax, daughter of the late Mr. Ebenezer L. of Bingham, Nottinghamshire.—Miss Bradsworth.

At Keythorpe, Mr. Pallett.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Lichfield, Major Burrowes of Stradone, in the county of Cavan, Ireland, to Miss Seward.—A. Blandy, esq. of Kingston-house, Berks, to Miss S. Mott, youngest daughter of William M. esq. of the Close.

At Bushbury, near Wolverhampton, Mr. Samuel Lowe, attorney of Birmingham, to Miss Heaton.

At Handsworth, Mr. John Lish, of Liverpool, to Miss Ann Crayston.

At Wolverhampton, J. Pounteney, esq. to Miss Faulkner, of Tettenhall.

At Stoke upon-Trent, Mr. John Procter, aged 29, to Mrs. Halton, aged 71.

Died.] At Penkridge, Miss Ann Devie.

At Walsal, Mr. John Hobbins.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. Thomas Cox, of the Hill-Top, to Frances, only daughter of William Gabb, esq. of Aston, Worcestershire.

At Warwick, Mr. Robert Rodgers, of Sheffield, solicitor to Miss Maria Eborall, daughter of the late William E. esq.

At Coventry, Mr. John Cattell, to Miss Elizabeth Bradford, second daughter of the late Mr. B.

Died.] At Kingswinford, Mrs. Ann Bissell, relict of Mr. Nathaniel B.

At Kenilworth, the infant son of Richard Gresley, esq.

At Solihull, Robert Bree, esq. 84.

At Birmingham, Mr. Thomas White, 72.—Miss Mary Juxon.—Mrs. Stokes, wife of Mr. B. S. merchant, 40.—Mr. Crompton of the Marble-yard, Warwick.—Mr. James Healey, for the last nineteen years clerk of St. Philip's parish, 72.—Mrs Barns, relict of Mr. Henry B. 67.—Mr. Charles Porter.—Mr. Thomas Evetts, 46.—Mrs. Cooper, 64.

At Coventry, Mr. Joseph Baker, 59.—Mr. John Ault, schoolmaster.

At Castle Bromwich, Mr. Robert Spencer Ward, son of Mr. Henry W.

At Measham, Mr Moses Mammatt, formerly a druggist and grocer of Birmingham.

At Warwick, Mr. Thomas Bodsington, late of Coventry, 37.

At Alcester, Mr. Brandon Whissell, 60.

At Bowdesley, Mrs. Allen, wife of Mr. Edward A.

At Ashted, Mrs. Hutton.

At Barford, Mrs. Mills, relict of the Rev. John M. 80.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Muxton, Mr. Richard Owen of Nantwich, to Miss Latham, niece to John L. esq. of Woore.

At Shrewsbury, Joseph Carless, esq. banker, to Miss Rowlands, of the Abbey Foregate.—Mr. E. Botevyle, engraver, to Miss Jones.

At Diddlebury, Mr. Fewtrell, of Holdgate-hall, to Miss Ann Pearce, of Field-hall.

Died.] At Ellesmere, Mrs. Leigh, wife of Mr. Richard L.

At Welshpool, Mrs. Lloyd, wife of Mr. David L.

At Eaton, near Stoke, Miss Ann Skitt.

At Withington, the Rev. Corbet Browne, who had been rector of Withington and Upton fifty-six years, aged 80.

At Bridgnorth, the Rev. Mr. Davies, dissenting minister.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Baxter.—Mrs. E. Lloyd, 81.—Mrs. Evans.

At Blacco, near Whitchurch, Mr. Arthur Davies.

WORCESTERSHRE.

At a very numerous meeting of the proprietors of the Worcester and Birmingham canal navigation, held for the purpose of tak-

ing

ing into consideration the expediency of applying for an act to enable them to raise money for the completion of that canal to Worcester, it was unanimously resolved that application should be made to parliament in the next session, for leave to raise the sum of 168,000l., by creating 4200 new shares at 40l. each.

Married.] Mr. S. Roe, of Bernard's Green, to Mrs. Kerby, of the Unicorn, Malvern.

At Knighton-upon-Team, Mr. John Dench, of Longdon, to Miss Good, of Aston.

At Northfeld, Mr. T. Stibbs, of Hopwood, to Miss E. Summers, eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel S., of the Bell Inn, Northfield.

At Ripple, Captain J. T. Baines, of the 89th regiment, to Miss Mary Lucas, third daughter of the Rev. Dr. L. rector of Ripple.

At Worcester, Lieut. Sockett, of the 10th regiment of foot, to Miss Blew, daughter of Mr. William B.

Died.] At Worcester, Mr. Morgan, baker.—Mrs. Kinsey, relict of William K, esq.—Mrs. Chamberlain, 70.—Mr. Haddock.

At Bengworth, Mrs. Dingley.

At Pedmore, near Stourbridge, Miss C. Biggs, eldest daughter of Thomas B. esq.

At the Hill House, Yardley, Mrs. Biddle.

At Dudley, Mr. Drum, of the Swan.—Mrs. Wright, of the Hen and Chickens.

At Bromsgrove, Mr. Michael Cullwick, of the Crown Inn.

Miss Cooksey, eldest daughter of the late Holland C. esq. of Brace's Leigh.

At Great Witley, Mr. W. Cresswell, youngest son of Mr. Joseph C.

At Clifton, near Worcester, Miss J. Stone.

At Inkbarrow, Mr. Thomas Randle.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The late meeting of the Herefordshire Agricultural Society was more fully attended than on any former occasion. Mr. Hudson, of Home Lacey, obtained the premium for exhibiting the best pen of fine woolled ewes, wool and carcases both considered. A pen exhibited by the president, Mr. Scudamore, were particularly admired for the fineness of their fleeces. Mr. T. A. Knight gained the preference for the best three-years old heifer, and also for the best two-years old ditto, but returned the amount to the funds of the society. In making the latter award, the committee announced the intention of the society not to encourage the exhibition of animals fattened beyond all useful purpose. The heifers of Mr. Martin, of Wistaston, and Mr. E. Jefferies, of Pembridge, attracted much notice. The premium for the best new variety of the apple was also adjudged to Mr. Knight, and returned to the society by that gentleman. Nearly twenty specimens of new varieties were produced on this occasion: next to Mr. Knight's those of Mr. Westwood and Dr. Symonds were most approved of; and this exhibition was rendered more than usually interesting, by beautiful drawing of the Fox-whelp apple, exquisitely coloured from nature, and most obligingly submitted to the inspection of the society by a young lady, who has expressed her intentions to make similar drawings of all the old provincial fruits; the idea was highly agreeable to the meeting, and the fair artist has shewn that she is fully competent to the very able execution of the task. Before the society adjourned, a new premium was ordered to be given at the next Candlemas meeting, to the person who shall exhibit any new implement in husbandry, which shall be most approved of at such meeting. Amongst the animals seen on this occasion, a yearling wether of Mr. Kedward's, being a cross between the Ryeland and Spanish breeds, was particularly admired; being afterwards slaughtered, it was found to contain more than twelve pounds of loose fat, and it weighed twenty-two pounds per quarter. An ox, the property of Mr. Turberville, could not fail, from its size and make, to obtain much notice. It was the opinion of many eminent breeders, that this animal, when completely fat, may even exceed the weight of the famous Durham ox, so long exhibited throughout England.

Died.] The Rev. Mr. Gilbert, of Kent-Church. He was out a shooting with some friends, near the Goitre, Monmouthshire; on proceeding down the side of a wood with one of them, and being a little advanced, his friend's gun went off, and lodged the charge in the side of Mr. Gilbert's head, tearing away his ear. The unfortunate gentleman was conveyed to a farm-house, where he lingered for three days and expired.

At Shobdon Court, W. Hanbury, esq. who succeeded to the estates of the late Lord Bateman. To the manners of the gentleman, he joined the acquirements of the scholar, and will be long lamented by the tenantry and the poor of his neighbourhood.

At Hereford, Mrs. Tully.—Mrs. Rogers, 31.—Mr. E. Warings, many years a subdivision clerk in the militia.

At Kington, the Rev. S. Phillipps, rector of Little Marcle, and perpetual curate of the chapelries of Stanford Bishop, and Wacton, in this county.

At Leominster, Mrs. Jane Taylor.

At Bromyard, Mrs. Anne Wynne, relict of William W. esq. and eldest daughter of the late Rev. John Guest, many years vicar of that town.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Elmore, Mr. T. Martin of Standish, to Miss Hannah Vick.

At Gloucester, Mr. Whalley, to Miss Morse.

At Cirencester, Mr. Francis Lamb, of Witney, Oxfordshire, to Miss Radway.

At North Ashton, Edward Golding, jun. esq. eldest son of Edward G. esq. of Maiden Early, Berks, to Miss Frances Bowles, eighth daughter of Oldfield B.

At Minsterworth, Mr. W. Viner Ellis, to Miss

Miss Barry, eldest daughter of the Rev. Martin B. of Gloucester.

Died.] At Horton, Mrs. May.

At Yate, Mr. Bennett.

At Leekhampton, of the small-pox, Mr. John Davis.

At Newnham, Mrs. Pick, relict of Mr. Francis P. 69.

At Cirencester, Mr. D. Masters, 66.

At Down Ampney, Mr. Allsep, 44, and the same morning his wife, Mrs. A. 45. Grief for the loss of her husband is ascertained to have been the cause of the premature dissolution of the latter.

At Minchinhampton, Mrs. Hill.

OXFORD.

Married.] J. C. Field, esq. of Adderbury, to Miss Charlotte Ford, daughter of the late Capt. Thomas F. of Calcutta, in the East Indies.

At Fringford, near Bicester, Mr. John Scrivener, of Stretton Audley, to Miss Slatter, eldest daughter of Mr. S. of Tidmington.

At Oxford, Mr. Richard Guest, to Miss Eliz. Love.

Died.] At Kennington, near Oxford, Mr. John Huckle, master of the Fisher public-house.

At Oxford, Mr. Richard Davis, printer. He had been for some time in a declining state, and was found dead in his bed, though he had been in his business the preceding afternoon.—Mr. T. Whiting, many years cook at Baliol college.

At Waterstock, in his 83d year, Sir W. Henry Ashhurst, late one of the justices of the court of King's-Bench.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Died.] At Brickhill, on his way from Liverpool, where he lately arrived from America, Mr. Robert Murray, merchant, of New York, fifth son of the late Doctor John Murray, of Norwich, 40. He had been absent more than 16 years, and revisited this country in the hope of alleviating the symptoms of a pulmonary complaint To native worth and great mercantile abilities, were united in him principles of the strictest integrity.

The Rev. N. Gilbert, rector of Bledlow, to which living he succeeded on the death of Dr. Davie, master of Baliol College, in 1798. He was a native of Antigua, and related to some of the first families in this kingdom. Some years since he went out chaplain to the British settlement at Sierra Leone, and on his return to this country, was presented by Mr. Whitbread to the vicarage of Bledlow, where, both by precept and example, he approved himself a faithful pastor over the flock committed to his care, as well as an able and successful minister of that gospel which was his own support through various trials of life, and happily in his experience proved an unfailing source of consolation under the struggles of dissolving nature.

At Huntingdon, Captain Cross of the Northampton militia, and eldest son of the late William C. Esq. of Bath.—Miss Maule, only daughter of Mr. M. attorney.

At Hartford, near Huntingdon, John Wyt, esq. 71.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. John Philips, jun. of Blakesley, to Miss Alice Pittam, of Woodend.

At Northampton, Mr. Wykes, of London, to Miss Shelton.

Died.] At Thrapston, Mr. John Barber.

At Maxey, Mrs. Sisson.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The Seatonian Prize is this year adjudged to the Rev. Charles James Hoare, M. A. Fellow of St. John's College, for his Poem on The Shipwreck of St. Paul.

Married.] Mr. Sanxter, of Horseheath, to Mrs. Mason, of Waterbeach.

At Cambridge, Mr. Joseph Stuart, to Mrs. Elizabeth Eversden.

Mr. Henry Thurnal, of Whittlesford, to Miss Grain, only daughter of Mr. Peter G. of Shelford.

Died.] At Ely, Mr. George Apsey, youngest son of William A. esq. At the age of 14 he weighed upwards of 15 stone, and at the time of his death, being in his 20th year, upwards of 22 stone. Though of extraordinary size, and a gross habit, he enjoyed very good health till within a few hours of his death, which was the result of a mortification, caused by the fall of a piece of timber against him, a few weeks since, of which he took no notice till surgical assistance could no longer be of any avail.—Mr. George Read, of the Club inn.

At Cambridge, Mr. William Wilson, saddler.—Mrs. Ann Bowlett —At the house of his father, Mr. W. Beales, surgeon, Mrs. Wynter, relict of the Rev. Philip W. rector of Exhall-cum-Wexford, Warwickshire, 37.—Mr. Hazard, of the Eagle and Child inn.

At Guilden Murden, Mr. Simeon Leete.

At Cottenham, the Rev. Thomas Baron, 28 years minister of a dissenting congregation at that place, 53.

NORFOLK.

At a late meeting of the commissioners under the Paving act at Norwich, it was proposed to widen the approach of the Castle-hill by taking down some houses in the Golden Ball lane; it was also proposed, that the sum of 10,000l. or 15000l. should be borrowed, under the authority of an act, in order to enable the Commissioners to contract for paving the principal streets in the course of two or three years.

Married.] The Rev. Charles Mann, of Denver, to Miss Susan M'Dougall, youngest daughter of Rear Admiral M'D. of Calton.

At Swaffham, Lieut. Thornton, of the West Middlesex militia, to Miss Whitby.

At Norwich, Mr. Richard Barnham, officer of excise, of Cambridge, to Miss M. Holmes.

At Lynn, Mr. W. Oxley, merchant, to Miss Sarah Stort.

At

At New Buckenham, John Briten, gent. of Winfarthing, to Miss Dodd, daughter of Mr. D. surgeon and apothecary.

The Rev. Castres Mott Donne, rector of Earningham, and vicar of Hempnall, to Frances, third daughter of the Rev. H. C. Manning, of Thetford.

Died.] At Melton, Mrs. Tuttle, 55.

At Heywood-hall, in Diss, Mr. Rix, 38.

At Great Yarmouth, Mr. R. H. Minns.—Mrs. Larke, wife of Lieutenant L. governor of the naval hospital at Yarmouth.—Miss Lambert, daughter of the late Mr. B. L.

At Lynn, Mrs. Brindley, wife of Mr. B. ship-builder, 37.—Mr. Clarke.

At Caister St. Edmund, near Norwich, Mr. Benjamin Hawkes, 75.

At Stoke Ferry, Mr. Hawse Henson, 21.—Mr. John Pooley, 71.

At Weasenham, Mrs. Whitby, 34.

At Colney, Mrs. Lindoe, 70.

At Norwich, aged 52, the Rev. John Walker, one of the minor canons of the cathedral. He was perpetual curate of St. Peter per Mountergate, and of St. John Timberhill, in that city, vicar of Stoke Holy Cross, in Norfolk, and vicar of Bawdsey, in Suffolk. The three first are in the gift of the dean and chapter, the last in the gift of the crown. He was formerly fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford, was an excellent scholar, and possessed a very brilliant imagination, and a most refined taste. He had for many years been a martyr to the gout, which had latterly obliged him to retire from the world, which had long been charmed with his eloquence, and benefited by his discourses; for of this once popular preacher it may almost be said, "that truths divine came mended from his tongue."—Miss Elizabeth Roe, 19.—Mrs. Bell, 84.—Mrs. Gibson, 45.—Mr. James Storey, son of the late Rev. W. Armine S. of Carleton, 42.—Mrs. Elizabeth Rackham, 54.—Mr. Cooper, who by industry in early life, acquired a competent fortune in trade, from which he had retired for a considerable time.—Mrs. Elizabeth Bowker, 63.—Mr. T. Anstead, 40.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr. W. Syrett, of Finningham, to Miss Moon, daughter of the Rev. Mr. M. rector of Thwaite and Bedingham.

Mr. E. Arnold, of Beccles, to Miss Fuller, of Friswell.

At Woodbridge, Mr. Banks, of Ipswich, to Miss S. Lankester.

At Fornham St. Martin, the Rev. Henry Hasted, preacher of St. Mary's, Bury, and rector of Ickworth, to Miss Ord, only daughter of the Rev. Dr. O.

Died.] At Horningsheath, Mrs. Bayley, relict of Mr. B. schoolmaster of Whepstead.

At Lellenheath, Mrs. Mortlock, 84.

At Botesdale, Mrs. Mattock, 34.

At Yoxford, Mrs. Potter, wife of Mr. John P. 31.

At Ipswich, Sarah Lyons, 105.—Mr. E. Hayward, one of the common council, 64.

At Netherhall, in Thurston, George Chinery, esq. many years an eminent attorney of Bury, 61.

At Long Melford, Mrs. Chevallier, relict of the Rev. Temple C. of Aspall-hall.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Gestingthorpe, Mr. Jeffery Carter, to Miss Elizabeth Frances Rayner.

At Danbury, Mr. Thomas Belcher, to Mrs. Ellis.

At Dunmow, Mr. Benjamin Evans, of Coggershall, to Rebecca Harrison, of Felsted.

At Hadleigh, Mr. George Fitch, of Leadenhall street, London, to Miss Higgs.

The Rev. Henry Watts Wilkinson, fellow of Worcester college, Oxford, to Miss H. Keningale, of Great Horksley.

Died.] At Chigwell, Mrs. Clarance, wife of Mr. Edward C. 65.

At Colchester, Mr. William Hunt, 82.

At Maldon, Mrs. Wells, wife of Mr. Henry W. late of the White Hart inn

At Chelmsford, Mr. Thomas Staples, 80. Many years since he was master of a respectable grocer's shop at Moulsham, and was at the same time a studious professor of the occult sciences, but has for some years subsisted on the benevolence of friends.

At Aberton, Mrs. Luff.

At Ingatestone, Mrs. Dowsing, wife of Mr. Thomas D. of the Ipswich Arms, 62.

At Flogringhoe, Mrs. Hines.

At Lexdon-lodge farm, Mr. James Marchant, 65.

KENT.

Married.] At Sherry, near Canterbury, John Brent, jun. of Greenland-dock, Rotherhithe, to Miss Susannah Kingsford, third daughter of the Rev. Sampson K.

At Plumstead, the Rev. Charles Graham, of St. Laurence, near Canterbury, to Miss Elizabeth Cairnes, second daughter of the late Lieutenant Col. C.

At Benenden, the Rev. Daniel Boys, vicar of that place, to Miss Sarah Rider Richardson, youngest daughter of the late William R. esq. of Bermondsey.

At Canterbury, W. Smith, esq. of Chartham place, to Caroline Matilda, youngest daughter of Joseph Sladden, esq. of Folkstone.

At Maidstone, Mr. Robert Brisleden, aged 75, to Mrs. Burvill, 77.

At St. Lawrence, in the Isle of Thanet, John Hopkins, esq. of Rochester, to Miss E. Frend, daughter of Mr. John F. ship-builder, Ramsgate.

At Minster, in Sheppy, Capt. Morris, of the royal navy, to Miss Bentham, of Danley, near Sheerness.

Died.] At Ditton-place, near Maidstone, Mr. John Golding, 80.

At Hythe, Mrs. Gipps, mother of Mr. G. banker, of Canterbury, 76.—John Lott Eaton, esq.

At

At Deal, George Lawrence, esq. naval store-keeper, 82.—Mrs. Hayman, wife of Mr. Richard H. sen. Mr. George Sturgess.—Mr. Hubbard, jun.

At Maidstone, Miss Elizabeth Halshed.—Mr. Robert Harris.

At Dover, Mrs. Pascall, wife of Mr. P. pilot.—Mrs. Jeken, 58.—Mrs. Styles, 78.—Mrs. Lane, wife of T. B. Lane, esq. 72.—Mr. Phineas Kennett, attorney and magistrate, 50.

At St. Botolph's-bridge, Mrs. Horton, 52.

At Rainham, Mr. John Finch.

At Tunbridge-wells, Miss Garnar, only daughter of the late J. G. esq. of Grantham, Lincolnshire, 18.

At Canterbury, the Rev. J. B. Price, vicar of Littlebourn.—Mr. George Hammond, 39.—Mrs. Inment, wife of Mr. John I. 32.

At Cranbrook, Henry Troughton, esq. formerly of Fenchurch street, London, but for upwards of fifty years a resident at Cranbrook, 77.—Mrs. Mott, wife of Mr. John M. 46.

At Rochester, Mrs. Prudence Lambrecht, 86.

SURRY.

Married.] At Richmond, John Harrison, esq. of Mansion House street, London, banker, to Miss Lucy Henrietta Price, second daughter of Sir Charles P. of Spring grove.

At Sutton, John Botham, esq. of Park lane, to Miss A. Davies, of Epsom.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Winchelsea, H. E. Allen, esq. of Bath-hampton, to Miss Fanny Lloyd, daughter of Thomas L. esq.

At Petworth, Thomas Chrippes. esq. to Miss S. J. Knight, second daughter of the late J. K esq.

Died.] At Chichester, while drinking a glass of wine, Mrs. Poole, a widow lady, of a most charitable disposition, and who retained all her faculties unimpaired to the advanced age of 99 years.—Miss Charge, 17.—William, son of Mr. William Milhurst, 15.

At Harrington, Charles Cartwright, esq.

At Thakeham, the Rev. Joseph Williamson, rector of that place, and formerly vicar of St. Dunstan's Fleet street, London, near forty years, aged 82.

At Northiam, Mrs. Padgham, wife of Mr. John P.

At Water-gate-house, the lady of George Thomas, esq. M. P.

At Brighton, Mrs. Rolfe.—Miss Caroline Lucy Price, daughter of —— P. esq. of London.

At Lewes, William Tapsfield, 80.—Mr. E. Scott, second son of Mr. S. of Brighton, miniature painter.

At Henfield, Mrs. Phillips.

At Albourne, Mr. N. Burtenshaw. He fell down suddenly in a fit in his garden, and instantly expired.

HAMPSHIRE.

Twenty lots of land have been sold by the corporation of Chichester on which the intended street mentioned in our last is to be constructed. It will be called Bridge-street, will be twenty feet broad, and lead from the centre of High-street across the canal to Orchard-street Cross house.

Married.] At Milbrook, —— Fry, esq. to Miss Le Feuvre, eldest daughter of P. Le F. esq. of Southampton.

Died.] At Christchurch, sincerely and universally regretted, Mrs. Clapham, the wife of the Rev. Samuel C. A. M. vicar of Christchurch, and of Great Ousbourn, in Yorkshire.

At Portsmouth, Captain Claringbold, of the East Kent militia, and of Goodnestone, near Wingham, in that county, 25.—Mrs. Stephens.—Mrs. Good.—Mrs. Marsh. Being sent for at night to attend a woman in labour, she was taken so violently ill by the way, that she fell, and afterwards rolled into a ditch, where she lay till four o'clock next morning. Being then discovered she was taken home, but survived only thirty-six hours.—Mr. Bush, father of Lieutenant B. of the royal navy.—Mrs. Lucas.—Miss Allen.—Mrs. Lye, 82.

At Southampton, Mrs. Durrell, wife of T. D. esq. banker.—Major Barclay, an old and good officer. He was aid-de-camp to General Crosbie.

At Cowes, Mr. George Parke, son of Lieutenant P. agent for transports at that place.

At Purbrook, Captain T. Hawker, of the royal navy.

WILTSHIRE.

Fonthill house, the furniture of which was a short time ago sold, is about to be pulled down and the materials disposed of. It was built, at a great expence, and with much magnificence, by the celebrated Mr. Beckford. This seems to be not uncommonly the fate of splendid structures of a modern date, notwithstanding they so greatly ornament the country. Thus it happened with Bubb Doddington's mansion, in Dorsetshire, with the superb house built at Cannons by the Duke of Chandos, and, since then, with the beautiful residence of Sir Gregory Page, at Blackheath, to say nothing of Gunnersbury, and many other places in the vicinity of London. At Fonthill, however, the deprivation is less, since the immense works of the costly edifice, in the form of a Gothic abbey, are carrying forward, and which is to be the successor of Fonthill house, by the name of Fonthill abbey. For the completion of this latter building, both within and without, the preparations of art, of every kind, are on the grandest scale.

Married.] J. Humphreys, esq. of Westbury, to Miss Dredge, of Frome.

At Weston, Robert Haynes, esq. of Westbury-under-the-Plain, to Miss Vere Bayly, daughter

daughter of Zachary B. esq. of Belle Vue, near Bath.

At Rowde, Mr. Henry Griffith, jun. of Bath, to Miss Green.

Died.] At Devizes, Mrs. Carpenter, relict of Richard C. esq.

At Bratton, J. Whitaker, esq.

At Marlborough, Mr. Richard Clark, serjeant major of the volunteers of that place.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Charles Pope, of the Crown and Thistle inn, Abingdon, to Miss Linders, daughter o. Mr. L. of the Royal Oak, Tetsworth.

Died.] At Newbury, in St. Bartholomew's hospital, aged 85, Mr. John Brown, who many years kept a preparatory school at that place, and had to boast that the most learned of Newbury had been his pupils.—Mr. Rolfe, sen.—Mr. Thomas Stephens, late of the Red Lion inn, Newbury. He was thrown from the top of one of the Bath coaches, and killed on the spot.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Clifton, John Eld, esq. of Seigleford, Staffordshire, to the Hon. Louisa S. Sidney Smithe, daughter of the late Right Hon. and Rev. Viscount Strangford, and sister to his Britannic Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at the court of Lisbon.

At Sodbury, the Rev. H. Wintle, of Culham, near Abingdon, rector of Somerton, to Miss Ann Drayton, of Glocester.

At Bristol, Richard Helps, esq. of Glocester, to Catharine, fourth daughter of the late Rev. Benjamin Spry.

At Bath, Mr. T. Edwards, of Bristol, to Miss Ball, niece to George Poole, esq.—Mr. James Langby, surgeon, to Miss Packer.

Died.] At Bath, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, aged 62, the Reverend Edmund Goodenough, vicar of Swindon, Wilts, and brother to the Dean of Rochester. He was an active and valuable magistrate for the county of Oxford, during his former residence at Broughton Poges, and was not less so for the county of Wilts after his removal to Swindon. He was deservedly respected and esteemed by a numerou circle of relatives and friends, as possessing in an eminent degree the most gentlemanly and prepossessing manners, united with the more solid virtues of unaffected piety and universal benevolence.—Mrs. Priddey.—Mrs. Hasey.—Lieutenant Colonel Romney.—Miss Royle, late of Warminster.

At Chard, Mr. Charles Edwards.

At Combhay, Mrs. Gale.

At Cranmore Hall, Mrs. Paget, relict of Richard P. esq 76.

At Claverton Farm, Mrs. Macartmick wife of Lieutenant General M. and youngest daughter of Lady Jane Buller.

At Bristol, Mrs. Power, wife of Captain Edward P.—Mrs. M. Donoghue, 59.

Thomas Davis, esq. who, for more than forty years, was a diligent and faithful agent and land steward to the late and present Marquisses of Bath. As a well informed agriculturist, his numerous and very valuable communications to the Board of Agriculture, and the Bath and West of England Society, bear ample testimony. As an arbitrator of questions of right, between man and man, his judgment and integrity were always unquestionable. As a faithful subject, to the interests of his country, none was more zealous. As a husband and father, he was truly faithful and affectionate. As a friend of the social virtues, his chearful disposition and suavity of manners rendered him a pleasing companion; and his integrity and honour claimed the steady friendship of all who knew him. As a christian, his regular and steady observance of the great duties of religion was eminently conspicuous. In brief, in the general tenor of his life, he acted up to the standard of rectitude; and was one of the fairest ornaments of human society. His remains were entombed in the parish church of Horningsham, on the 16th. His noble patron, and his brothers (Lords George and John Thynne,) accompanied the family of the deceased, as mourners. A numerous train of tenantry and others, who also attended the solemn obsequies, testified, by their deportment, how much their departed friend was beloved in life, and lamented in death.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Dorchester, Mr. George King, to Miss Bruce, of Blandford.

At Ansty, Mr. William Dodge, junior, of Sherborne, to Miss Priscilla Hall.

Died.] At Sydling, Sir John Smyth, bart. 68.

At Blandford, Mrs. Jones, relict of John J. esq. and mother of the wife of Admiral Brine, 95.—Mrs. Waters, relict of Mr. F. W. junior, solicitor.

DEVONSHIRE.

On the evening of the 10th of November the middle arch of Honiton bridge, on the road from Exeter to Honiton, was carried away by the flood of water, and in the course of the night the whole of the bridge was destroyed. It was of considerable extent, 200 feet long by 29 wide, lately built at a considerable expence, and has not been completed more than six months.

Married.] At Holsworthy, Lieutenant Colonel Lachlan M'Quarie, of the 73d regiment, to Miss E. Henrietta Campbell, third daughter of the late John C. esq. of Airds, Argyleshire.

At Ipplepen, the Rev. H. Carne, curate of Crediton, to Miss Eliz. Lyde, third daughter of Philip L. esq.

Died.] At Little Fulford, Mrs. Tuckfield. sister to the late John T. esq. 92.—R. Perring, esq. of Modbury. He was returning from Membland, when his horse took fright, and threw him with such violence, that his shoulder was dislocated, his skull fractured, and he was otherwise so much bruised, as to occasion

occasion his death in two days. He was brother to Alderman Perring.

At Elcot, the infant son of Sir John Kennaway, bart.

At Heavitree, Miss Pierce, daughter of the late Edward P. esq. of St. Kevern, Cornwall, 16.

At Exeter, Mr. William Sercombe.—Mr. Abraham Merrifield.—Mr Barnaby Lloyd.—Mrs. Marshall, relict of the Reverend John M. many years master of the free grammar school in this city.—At the New London Inn, the lady of Sir William Langham, bart.

At Huntsham, William Troyte, esq. many years a magistrate for the county, 74.

At Totnes, Mr. Richard Brown, near forty years parish-clerk of that place, 82.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At St. Stephen's, near St. Austell, Mr. Thomas Snell, to Miss Grace Snell.

At St. Hilary, James Borlase, esq. solicitor, of Camborne, to Miss Moyle, daughter of Richard M. esq. surgeon, of Marazion.

Died.] At Launceston, Mrs. Cowlard, wife of the Reverend William C. 22.

At Lostwithiel, Mr. William Cutly.

NORTH BRITAIN.

Married.] At Barnhill, Captain John Eckford, of the Hon. East India Company's naval service, to Miss Robina Scott Moncrieff, only daughter of Alexander M. of Barnhill, esq.

At Edinburgh, John Ferguson, esq. of Stronvar, to Miss Anne Geddes, daughter of Robert G. esq. of Cupar, Fife.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Mrs Charteris, who had been in the Edinburgh theatre for more than thirty years. She succeeded the much-admired Mrs. Webb; and for many years after that actress left this city, was an excellent substitute, in Lady Dove, Juliet's Nurse, Deborah Woodcock, Dorcas, Mrs. Bundle, &c. &c.

At Old Aberdeen, in the 32d year of his age, Mr. Hugh Stewart, brewer. Possessed of the strictest principles of integrity, a good understanding, a warm friendly heart, and the most social disposition, his loss will be long and sincerely lamented by a numerous and respectable circle. The circumstances of his death are of a very melancholy nature. About four o'clock in the morning he had gone into the brewhouse to superintend the mashing, and, it is supposed, in reaching for something near the boiler, which was full of water, and boiling strong at the time, awful to relate, fell into it headlong! Before assistance came to him he had recovered himself, and was standing upright, although instantly taken out, and medical aid procured, yet he survived only about three hours, and these in the most excruciating tortures, which prevented him giving any account how the dreadful accident happened.

At Kingston, near Forfar, John Maxwell, at the advanced age of 107. He retained his senses to the last; and, only a few hours before his death, gave directions as to his funeral. He was four times married.

IRELAND.

Died.] At Pleasant View, near Dublin, Mrs. Duquery, widow of Henry D. esq. and only sister of the late Right Hon. John Hely Hutchinson, secretary of state, and mother to the late Counsellor Duquery, one of the brightest ornaments of the Irish bar.

At Clonburrow, county of Dublin, William Fitzgerald, esq. father of Major F. of the Repository, in Stephen's-green. The remains of this respectable old gentleman were conveyed from Clonburrow to Kilkenny, the place of his birth. The great popularity the major acquired by his conciliating conduct in the years 1797 and 1798, is still gratefully remembered by all ranks, which was testified by the crowded attendance at his father's funeral to the place of interment. When leaving Carlow, the procession was composed of more than ten thousand persons; at Kilkenny, it was met by most of the respectable inhabitants.

In Queen's County, James Bradford, esq. agent to the late and present Marquis of Lansdown. He had accumulated 100,000l. and was remarkable for his penurious way of living. He used to come to London every year, and his first visit in town was to the Marchioness of Donegal. Mr. Bradford was very remarkable for his simplicity of dress, which was like a country farmer. He was in his 81st year.

At Dublin, in the 73d year of his age, much regretted, James Bradfield, esq. of Stoke Ferry, Norfolk. Mr. B. although not born to affluence, was of that active and industrious disposition, that by great exertions in business, in this country as well as Ireland, (where he was the faithful steward upwards of 25 years to the late Earl of Mountrath and many other noblemen,) he acquired a very fine landed estate and considerable fortune with great credit and distinguished reputation. As a mark of affection for his native place, he has by will endowed a school at Stoke Ferry for the education of 25 poor children.—Mrs. Susannah Carter, relict of Henry Boyle C. esq. of Castlemartin, in the county of Kildare, and daughter of the late Sir Arthur Shcen, bart 93. She was mother of Henry Carter, esq. of Belgrave-house, in Leicestershire.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At St Petersburgh, Mrs. Angerstein, mother of John Julius A. esq. 93.

O. S. Matthew Guthrie, M. D. F. R. S. and F. S. A. of London and Edinburgh, physician to the first and second imperial corps of Noble Cadets in St. Petersburgh, and counsellor of state to his imperial majesty of all the Russias.

At Mutturah, East Indies, Lieutenant Francis Lodge Morres, of his Majesty's 29th regiment of foot, 23. He was third son of the late Reverend Richard Morres, rector of Clonmeen, in the county of Cork, by Mary Role, daughter of Edw. Dalton, of Deer Park, in the county of Clare, esq. and niece of the late John Lord Eyre, nephew of Lord Frankfort,

fort, Baron Galmoye, of the kingdom of Ireland; and on the father's side also nearly related to Lord Viscount Mountmorres, Sir William and Sir John Morres, fine young men. He promised to be a bright ornament to his profession and country at large; as a friend, faithful, affectionate, and generous; as an officer, brave, humane, and resolute; most studiously attentive to his duty; ever mindful to the comforts, and attentive to the just complaints, of those under his command; ever seeking into, and always anxious to alleviate, the sufferings of the distressed. Such a character could not fail of being beloved and of being most sincerely regretted by society in general, and by the noble family, in particular, on whom he reflected such credit as a relative.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE herring fishery on the Sussex coast has had a favourable commencement, and great numbers have been taken.

Immense shoals of herrings have already appeared in Loch Toriden, and along the neighbouring coast, which promise a most successful fishing. During the fishing on the coast of Cathness, it is understood that upwards of 80,000 barrels of herrings have been taken and cured.

The French have begun to encourage the introduction of Italian manufactured silks into that country. Cheese is an article with which Italy supplies France at present. France has allowed the exportation of hops to Holland by the ports of Anvers and Weel, on the Meuse; as also freestone from the quarries at Andernach and of osiers, on the payment on the latter articles of a duty of 5 per cent.

The French Government has placed the Island of Capri under their Custom-house regulations in the same manner as that of Corsica. They have also subjected the Tunny fishery on the coasts of Sardinia to the same duties as the other French fisheries are liable to.

A treaty has lately been concluded between the regency of Algiers and the British, by which the exclusive right of the trade of the ports of Bona, La Cala, and Il bol, has been ceded to the latter, for the exportation of hides, wool, wax, and 7,500 sanaques of wheat annually. The Day of Algiers has also ceded to the English the coral fishery on the coast belonging to that regency.

The Coleraine market is the most extensive and flourishing in Ireland for fine seven-eighth wide Irish linen.

It is said that instructions have been sent to the different presidencies in the East Indies, to implore an additional duty of ten per cent. on neutral vessels trading to all parts of that country within the British jurisdiction. This is particularly aimed at the trade carried on by American ships between the East Indies and America, and eventually with Europe. The English East India Company finding it of immediate advantage to suffer the natives of Bengal to dispose of their cottons, muslins, and silks, to strangers, whose ready money might go to the government for taxes, encouraged the merchants of the American States to carry on a brisk trade to that country. It had its advantage, both to the Company and to the Americans, but it has at last exceeded the moderate bounds which the Company originally gave way to, and has created, in some degree, a rivalship with the company in supplying the European market. It is supposed that were it not for this trade to India, all Scotland would be insufficient to furnish the manufactured cotton wanted in America. The American ships in this trade are from 200 to 500 tons burden each. They sail in ballast and take cash to the amount of from 150,000 to 300,000 dollars each.

The following are the average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, Fire Office Shares, &c. in October, 1807, at the Office of Mr. Scott, No. 25, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars London:—Leeds and Liverpool Canal, 174l. per share, ex-dividend of 4l. for the last half year;—Monmouthshire, 90l.—Grand Junction, 90l. to 91l. 10s. including a half yearly dividend of 1l. 10s. per share;—Ellesmere, 55l. to 56l.;—Croydon, 55l.;—Basingstoke, 28l. 7s.—Lancaster, 18l.—Kennet and Avon, 20l. subscription, 10s. premium to par;—West India Dock Stock, 149l. to 150l.—London Dock, 111l. to 112l.—Globe Insurance, 112l.

An ACCOUNT *of the* IMPORTS *and* EXPORTS *to and from the Island of* JAMAICA, *from the 30th of September*, 1805, to the *30th of September*, 1806; *extracted from the Official Return laid before the Honourable House of Assembly.*

IMPORTS.

	To Kingston.	*To the Out-Ports.*	*Total.*
Horses	1281	66	1347
Mules	2890	192	3082
Asses	221	9	230
Horned Cattle	471	327	798
Barrels of Herrings from Great Britain and Ireland	12,827	34,264	47,091

Provisions

Provisions and Lumber from the British Plantations, viz.			
Flour, Barrels of	43	105	148
Bread, Hhds. of	5,630	635	6,265
——— Barrels of	15,421	6,491	21,912
——— Boxes of	917	1,009	1,926
——— Kegs of	523	316	839
Fish, Quintals of	104	166	270
Beef, Barrels of	164	462	626
Pork, Ditto	13	28	41
Butter, Firkins of	117	56	173
Lumber, Feet of	471,851	298,851	770,702
Staves and Heading	175,260	58,700	233,960
Shingles, . . .	89,456	84,000	173,456
Corn, Bushels of	156	772	928
Provisions and Lumber from the United States in American Vessels.			
Corn, Meal, and Flour, Barrels of	36,962	9,015	45,977
——— Hhds. of	86	34	120
——— Bags of	8,348	———	8,348
Bread, Barrels of	2,489	1,842	4,331
——— Kegs of	2,667	1,072	3,739
Rice, Tierces of	1,252	387	1,639
—— Hhds. of	1,141	600	1,741
—— Barrels of	11,188	14,115	25,303
—— Kegs of	367	247	614
—— Boxes of	3,359	2,305	5,662
Fish, Quintals of	419	———	419
—— Casks of . . .	300	120	420
Corn and Peas, Bushels of	45,035	44,956	89,989
Lumber, in Feet	5,731,413	4,364,618	10,096,031
Staves and Heading	6,099,975	8,956,491	15,056,466
Shingles	10,533,411	5,896,220	16,426,631
Provisions and Lumber from the United States in British Vessels.			
Corn, Meal, and Flour, Barrels of	5,864	70	5,934
——— Bags of	———	75	75
Bread, Barrels of	140	77	217
—— Kegs of	210	100	310
Rice, Tierces of	444	45	489
—— Barrels of	50	162	212
Fish, Quintals of	80	———	80
Corn and Peas, Barrels of	120	———	120
Lumber, in Feet	240,629	28,000	268,629
Staves and Heading	326,190	19,000	345,190
Shingles	396,000	8,200	404,200
EXPORTS.			
SUGAR.			
To Great Britain, Hhds. of	53,850	75,331	129,181
——— Tierces of	6,031	11,305	17,336
——— Barrels of	851	994	1,845
To Ireland, Hhds. of	4,213	———	4,213
——— Tierces of	38	———	38
——— Barrels of	9,904	———	9,904
To British Plantations, Hhds. of	107	73	180
——— Tierces of	29	24	53
——— Barrels of	458	77	535
To the United States, Hhds. of	348	69	417
——— Tierces of	37	427	464
——— Barrels of	96	113	209
RUM.			
To Great Britain, Puncheons of	7,572	21,051	28,623
——— Hhds. of	352	291	643
To Ireland, Puncheons of	471	———	471
——— Hhds. of	249	———	249
To British Plantations, Puncheons of	2,538	1,828	4,366
——— Hhds. of	141	34	175
To the United States, Puncheons of	4,669	19,539	24,208
——— Hhds. of	2	6	8
To the Spanish Main, Puncheons of	485	38	523
——— Hhds. of	———	3	3

MOLASSES.

MOLASSES.			
To British Plantations, Casks of	69	24	93
To the United States, Casks of	29	377	406
GINGER.			
To Great Britain, Bags of	483	1,180	1,663
——— Casks of	479	101	580
To Ireland, Bags of	118	—	118
——— Casks of	105	—	105
To British Plantations, Bags of	1	12	13
To the United States, Bags of	24	957	981
PIMENTO.			
To Great Britain, Bags of	5,126	13,064	18,190
——— Casks of	319	338	657
To Ireland, Bags of	131	—	131
——— Casks of	16	—	16
To British Plantations, Bags of	—	8	8
——— Casks of	2	3	5
To the United States, Bags of	248	—	248
——— Casks of	358	58	416
COFFEE.			
To Great Britain, pounds of	21,094,536	7,355,906	28,450,442
To Ireland, pounds of	79,856	—	79,856
To British Plantations, pounds of	58,323	10,215	68,538
To the United States, pounds of	644,171	55,020	699,191

The Tonnage of Vessels trading to and within the Island of Jamaica for the same Period, was as follows, viz.

	TONS.
From Great Britain and Ireland to Kingston	56,131
From do. do. to the Out-ports	61,301
From America to Kingston	42,651
——— to the Out-ports	29,482
From the Spanish Main to Kingston	6,618
——— to the Out-ports	173
Droggers to Kingston	3,402
——— to the Out-ports	387
Vessels trading under the Free-port Act.	
To Kingston	6,483
To the Out-ports	1,118
Total of Tonnage.	
Great Britain and Ireland	117,432
America	77,133
Spanish Main	6,791
Droggers	3,789
Vessels under the Free-port Act	7,603
Grand Total of Tonnage	212,748

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

WHEAT sowing is nearly finished in most situations; and the favourable rains which fell in the early part of the preceding month, made the strong tilths and clover leys work well. In England and Wales, Wheat averages per quarter, 65s. 9d.; Oats, 28s. 1d.; Barley, 38s. 11d.

The winter grain already up, covers the ground well with an healthy strong blade.

The young and store cattle continue to do well in the after maths and pastures, and by keeping out of the yards save much fodder.

Such feeding beasts as were not finished at grass, have been taken to the stalls, and put to turnips, ground corn, hay, and oil cake, or such provender the farmer can procure. Sheep have also been put to turnips, and, in the fen countries coleseed; and thrive and do well.

On wet commons and low wet pastures, many rotten sheep have been found.

There is but little variation in the prices of lean stock, which are in great abundance in jobber's hands. Stores and porking pigs sell well. In Smithfield Market, Beef fetches from 4s. to 4s. 9d. per stone of 8lb; Mutton, from 4s. to 4s. 6d.; Pork, from 5s. 6d to 6s.

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

AFTER an intermission of a year, we are happy to announce another number of the Exotic Botany, in which Dr. Smith favours us with, 1. Amomum *grandiflorum*, a new species introduced by Professor Afzelius from Sierra-Leone, where this learned botanist sojourned some time under the auspices of the company. It is so like to the Amomum *exscapum* of Dr. Sims in the first volume of the Annals of Botany, that at first we thought it must be the same, it seems however to be very distinct, having a much greater number of spathaceous bractes, and the termination of the filament being quite entire and obtuse, which in *exscapum* is cleft into two sharp pointed teeth. 2. Zingiber *Zerumbet*. Mr. Roscoe has judiciously separated the Gingers from the genus Amomum; see his very learned paper on the Scitamineæ, published in the eighth volume of the Transactions of the Linnean Society. This natural order was very imperfectly known to Linnæus, who had an opportunity of seeing very few living plants belonging to it; on this account we are very glad to see Dr. Smith so readily embrace every occasion of bringing us acquainted with them. 3. Andrœra *rotundifolia*, a near relation to Cortusa *Gmelini*, which in reality, it is here observed, belongs to this genus and not to Cortusa. This is one of Dr. Buchanan's plants gathered in Nepal: as is also, 4 Primula *denticulata* which seems to approach P. glutinosa, but is a much larger plant. 5. Colebrookea *oppositifolia*. A genus named in honor of Thomas Colebrooke, esq. chief judge of the supreme civil and criminal courts for the natives of Bengal, eminent for the pains he has taken respecting the plants of that country. Another plant under the same generic name occurs in Donn's Catalogue, but this Dr. Smith finds to be the Globba of Linnæus. The striking essential character of Colebrookea consists in the teeth of the calyx, which grow out after flowering into long feathery awns; a still more singular particularity is a single solitary seed in a Didynamious plant. This shrub was also gathered by Dr. Buchanan in Nepal.

The Botanical Magazine for the last month contains: 1. Wachendorfia *thyrsiflora*. The very species from which Professor Burman formed his generic character, and one of the most stately plants among the Cape bulbs, when in full vigour. It is remarked here to be now common in our greenhouses, and to thrive there with very little care. We have however very rarely seen it in flower, and never in that perfection, as described by Burman. This may perhaps be owing to its not being sufficiently supplied with water, during the growth of the flowering stem, of which Burman remarks it is so greedy, as to induce him to believe that it must naturally grow in wet places. 2. Moræa *ciliata* β. a blue flowered variety of one before published No. 1012. 3. Helonias *lutea*, the Veratrum luteum of Linnæus. The flowers however are white, and only like many others, turn yellow when dried. 4. Ophiopogon *japonicus*; the Convallaria japonica of former botanists. We have no doubt but that this plant forms a genus totally different from Convallaria. Why the Japanese call it snake-beard, or what sort of beards the serpents of Japan wear, Kæmpfer has not informed us, or we might have been enabled to judge with how much propriety Mr. Gawler has adopted so whimsical a name. 5. Echites *suberecta* β. We suspect, but have not the means of determining that this is a different species from E. *suberecta* of Jacquin. 6 Polygonum *crispulum*; supposed by Dr. Sims to be a mere variety of Atraphaxis *spinosa* of Linnæus, but has all the characters of a Polygonum, and is the same perhaps as *frutescens*, but Dr. Sims thinks more than one species have been confounded under this title, and therefore gives this a new specific name, leaving that of frutescens for the one described by l'Heretier. 7. A quarto plate, a beautiful figure of Melia Azedarach. Dr. Sims, contrary to the opinion of Professor Swartz, believes this and the *sempervirens* to be the same. Perhaps the Syrian plant may be different, but if so, this seems to have been the species described by Linnæus in his Flora Zeylanica, under the name here given.

In the Botanist's Repository, we find: 1. Broussonnetia *papyrefa* or the Paper Mulberry, a plant long known in our gardens, but which has not till of late years begun to bear fruit. The writer in this work remarks, that it neither belongs to the same class or order as Morus. Both, however, do belong to the same order (tetrandria); and many plants, naturally congeners, cannot in the artificial system be properly arranged under the same class: an imperfection in the system, which no one was more sensible of than Linnæus himself, and in such cases for the most part made his system give way to nature. The single circumstance of the male and female flowers being on distinct trees would not have induced the French botanists to have separated this genus from Morus: there is the greatest affinity between the two; indeed the only generic differences we can perceive are that Broussonetia has the segments of the calyx subulate and only one style and a single seed, whereas Morus has the former ovate and obtuse, a double style, and the rudiments of two seeds, one of which however always proves abortive. These differences are perhaps sufficient to separate the genera in a natural system, where no inconvenience would arise from it, as they would still stand close together, but it would have been much better to have kept them in the same genus, than to have thus forcibly divided them into different classes. "*Providendum est, ne plantæ cognatæ a congeneres separentur.*" 2. Gnaphalium *grandiflorum*. It appears to us that there has been a good deal of confusion made between *grandiflorum* and *fruticans*; if we mistake not, the plant here

here given was the original *fruticans* of Linnæus, and so Thunberg understood it, but Willdenow has judged otherwise, and has made this the *grandiflorum* and the *grandiflorum* of Thunberg his *fruticans*. We wish some one who has access to the Linnean herbarium would determine these plants. 3. Pontederia *dilatata*; first described and figured in Symes's Embassy to Ava, if it be really distinct from *hastata*. 4 Gardenia *radicans*, with a double flower. 5. Oxylobium *cordifolium* A new genus among the numerous race of papilionaceous plants of New Holland. It comes nearest to Gompholobium, but the legumen is sharp pointed, from which circumstance its name has been given (οξος λοβος). It is a pretty little shrub, almost constantly in flower, and ripens its seeds very readily with us, but has rather a rigid rough aspect.

In Paradisus Londinensis we have, 1. Pancratium *zeylanicum* of Linnæus here called *tiræflorum*, a very apposite name, but we have repeatedly borne our testimony against changing established names. This rare plant is from the collection of Thomas Evans, esq. of Stepney. 2. Magnolia *gracilis*, the *tomentosa* of Thunberg, Kobus of Kæmpfer, according to Mr. Salisbury; but Thunberg describes this plant as having white flowers, whereas it is represented here with purple, and does not strike us as materially different from the Magnolia *purpurea* of Curtis's Magazine. 3. Bouvardia *triphylla*: the Houstonia *coccinea* of our nurserymen, but which Mr. Salisbury has very satisfactorily shown not to belong either to Houstonia or Ixora, to which last it had been referred by Jacquin and Cavanilles. It is named in honour of Dr. Charles Bouvard, superintendant of the Jardin Royal, at Paris, in the infancy of that establishment.

The English Botany for last month, except Lichens and Confervas, contains nothing but four species of willow. 1. *Salix fragilis*. 2. *Russelliana*. 3. *arenaria*. 4. *glauca*; of which the second is a new species. Nothing can be more grateful to the botanist, than to receive a satisfactory explanation of such large and difficult genera: when Dr. Smith shall have gone through the English species, we apprehend that it will be no very difficult task to complete the description of the genus, as far, at least, as respects the European species.

NATURALIST's MONTHLY REPORT.

See Winter comes to rule the varied year,
Sullen and sad, with all his rising train;
Vapours, and clouds, and storms.

BETWIXT the 18th of October and the 18th of November, the weather has been very variable. For some days at first it was unusually hot It then became cloudy and damp. In the night of Monday, the 26th of October, we had a heavy storm of wind and rain, from the south west. On Tuesday, the 2d of November, we had another from the south, which lasted for three or four hours: during this time the wind was higher than I have almost ever remembered it; and the rain poured down in torrents. On the 12th and 13th we had a very severe frost, and, on the latter day, a considerable fall of snow: the wind was in the east, from which quarter it continued to blow till the 17th, when it veered to the south-west and and the weather became milder and more pleasant.

In my last Report I remarked that I believed all the Hirundines had then left us, as at the time of writing the report, I had not seen any of the species for several days past. On the 24th of the same month, however, I saw three swallows; but these were the last that I observed.

October 24. The white jasmine (*jasminum officinale* of Linnæus), the whore-flowered sage (*salvia verticillata*), officinal comfrey (*symphytum officinale*), and meadow saffron (*Colchicum autumnale*), continue still in flower. Several of the woodbines are now in flower for the second time.

October 30. This was a warm and delightful day. The bees were flying about in great numbers; and, in the gardens, I remarked two or three different species of moths, in considerable abundance, flitting round and alighting upon the arbutus trees, which were full in bloom. Flies of different kinds were also very numerous upon the flowers of the Michaelmas daisies.

The holly is a shrub that usually flowers in or about the month of May. But a variegated holly which was removed in the spring, had its flowering checked, and is now in great beauty. The ivy is also now in full flower. It seldom indeed happens that these two shrubs are in bloom at the same time, although the berries are always (about Christmas) ripe together.

November 1. The leaves of the oak and elm are turned dry and brown, and a great many of them, but particularly of the elm, are shed. The ash, lime, hazel, and sycamore trees are nearly all stripped of their foliage.

Primroses and polyanthuses have for some days been in flower in the gardens.

Snipes are returned to the marshes. The Royston crows are also returned, and occasionally to be seen about the sea sands in considerable numbers.

November

November 10. The Laurustinus (*Viburnum tinus*), is in flower.

November 13. Herrings have been this day caught for the first time the present season. The quantity however, has not been such as to give any favourable hope of a very successful season. The wind was in the east at the time of their arrival on the coast.

November 15. The severely cold weather that we have had for the last few days has brought several species of wild fowl to our rivers, which would not otherwise have been so early seen.

November 18. A large elm tree immediately opposite to my window has not yet entirely lost its foliage.

Hampshire.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 25th of October, to the 24th of November, 1807, inclusive, Two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest 30.05. Nov. 14. Wind W.
Lowest 28.90. Nov. 19. Wind N. W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 56 hundredths of an inch. { On the 10th the barometer stood at 29.5, and on the next day, at the same hour, it was no higher than 28.94.

Thermometer.

Higheſt 54°. Oct. 25 and 26. Wind S. W.
Loweſt 28°. Nov. 13, 22, and 23. Wind N.E.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. } 10°. { The mercury was as high as 38°. in the morning of the 20th, and at the same hour on the 21st it was at only 28°.

The quantity of rain fallen since our last report, is equal to 5.2 inches in depth. In this neighbourhood the rains have been frequent, and on the 12th and 19th there were falls of snow. Here, indeed, the snow has been trifling; but in many parts of the country, deeper falls of snow were scarcely ever remembered at so early a period of winter. Three or four times the frost has been severe, but it lasted a few hours only. On five days the fogs have been thick, but not equal to one or two experienced the last month. Many days during the month have been attended with violent winds, and on the coast much damage has been done to shipping; several vessels have gone to the bottom, and a great number of valuable lives have been lost.

The comet is still visible, and may be seen in the constellation Lyra. The average height of the thermometer for the month is rather more than 40°, and that of the barometer 29.51 inches.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WROTE to say that from the proximity of the moon, and the quantity of clouds and vapour, I have not seen the comet since Sunday the 15th, when I found it with difficulty, till this evening.

I have now found it without any difficulty (8 P. M.) about 2° nearly perpendicularly below β Lyra. Train clear, and of a silver brightness, nearly pointed to the zenith: about 1° ½ in length, and about 30′ broad; denser than I have seen it any time since this month began, and brighter. As it borders so nearly on the milky way, it will be for two or three days somewhat obscured in passing it, by the resemblance of the light.

It is just in the position which above three weeks back I had marked on the celestial globe; and I flatter myself it will confirm my conjecture, and be considerably longer, and yet more conspicuous.

Greatly too much was allowed, by some inadvertence, for its progress in right ascension and declination in forty-eight hours.

It is almost needless to observe, that the perihelion above noted will give nearly the right ascension and declination. I expect the declination is now nearly at its maximum.

It is also obvious that the comet, being within about 2° of the circle of perpetual apparition, only sets for a very short time, and rises with very little difference of azimuth from its setting. Before sun-rise it must now be very beautiful.

Your's, &c.
C. Lofft.

Troston, Friday night, Nov. 20, 1807.

ERRATA.

No. 164, page 364, for *Elves*, read *Ellis*.

End of the fifth line from the bottom of page 347, read *Roman writer*.